

Shadow cabinet to back scheme today

Tory attack on Labour's rates plan

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE Labour Party will today take significant steps towards adopting a return to the rating system as its alternative to the poll tax.

With the enthusiastic backing of the leadership, the economic committee of the shadow cabinet is expected to endorse the so-called "fair rates" plan of Bryan Gould, the party's environment spokesman.

The disclosure of Labour's proposal was met by an immediate Tory attack, with Kenneth Baker, the party chairman, predicting an "explosion of anger" among the public and saying that a rating system would be a return to the bad old days.

"Under the rating system, millions paid nothing towards the cost of local government services," Mr Baker said. "Millions of homeowners will lose out with huge increases in their bills. The scheme will hit homeowners hard."

In coming forward with the "fair rates" proposal, Mr Gould and his colleagues have resisted strong pressure from town hall interests within the party, and have dropped plans for linking the local government tax to income.

Labour has turned its back, too, on the idea of a property tax based on the capital value of a home, derided by the Conservatives as a "roof tax". It has also scrapped the one-time compromise plan for a royal commission on the financing of local government.

The "fair rates" proposal would mean that a Labour

government would begin dismantling the poll tax from day one. The party would aim to substitute a property tax, based on the old rating system, at the beginning of the local government financial year in the following April.

Neil Kinnock, the party leader, and his close associates believe that Labour, still 12 points ahead in the opinion polls, will gain a significant boost from the move, which comes after many months of indecision over an alternative to the community charge.

The shadow cabinet is to meet at Rottingdean for a strategy meeting on Thursday. There, members will plan Labour's tactics for the run-up to the next election. Papers for the meeting urge an emphasis on quality of life issues and what Labour frontbenchers believe to be a public perception that Britain is falling behind other nations in the standards of its public services.

Under the "fair rates" proposal, there would be an extended rebates system emphasising "ability to pay". This would be designed to ensure lower payments for single retired people living alone, for the disabled, the young and for those living on very low incomes. Steps would be taken to ensure that low-income families living in areas which became gentrified would not suffer by the increase in the rateable value of their properties.

Labour sources said yesterday that initially heads of households would be liable to pay the rates, but if computer technology made it feasible there would later be a choice as to whether the tax was paid by heads of households or by individuals within the household.

People living in larger houses would pay more under the Labour scheme, which will at first be based on the 1973 household rating valuation. Within two to three years, however, there would be a new property valuation. Four factors will be included in the assessment of rateable value: the market value of the property, the cost of rebuilding the house, maintenance costs and the annual rental value.

The party would look at how local government tax-

ation would fit into its plans to merge the tax and social security systems when it had seen the possibilities offered for billing, payment and rebates by the latest computer technology.

After today's meeting, Labour's rates proposals will go to the party's home policy committee and then to the full national executive, probably in September.

David Blunkett, the party's local government spokesman, said yesterday that the proposals would not be published until they went to the party conference in October. He said: "If we are to have a property tax it has to be modernised. The advantage of our proposals is that they provide the simplest and quickest way for a Labour government to abolish the poll tax. An alternative system of local government finance can be introduced with minimum delay. The unfairness of the poll tax is becoming daily more apparent, particularly in its impact on women."

Mr Blunkett called at the weekend for an investigation of the organisation of working life in the Commons after the death on Friday night of Mike Carr, the Labour MP for Bournemouth, for just 57 days.

Mr Carr, who was aged only 43 and was married with four children, was the fourth Labour MP to die within eight months. Mr Blunkett said that two of those who had died had done so from heart attacks after heavy parliamentary business.

Leading article, page 13



Bryan Gould: architect of "fair rates" plan

Britons take break from sweltering

By ROBIN STACEY

AFTER a balmy week of high temperatures that had Britons sweating in offices, schools and factories, the weather yesterday cooled sharply as families made for the beaches.

The east coast was chilled by a brisk sea breeze and large areas of central England failed to notch up the high temperatures of the last few days. Temperatures in Norfolk were down into the 60F to 70F range, and in London were down to 22C, 72F.

Only Bournemouth, on the south coast, and parts of Dorset, Devon and Somerset enjoyed temperatures into the 80s again. The hottest temperature was 29C, 84F, recorded at Saunton Sands, Devon.

Virtually all of the south of England becomes an official area of drought this morning after 15 consecutive days

without rain, based on the definition of the London Weather Centre. The last appreciable rainfall south of the Midlands was on July 7.

Last night, a centre spokesman said: "This afternoon's easterly and north-easterly breezes will have helped disperse any smog which has built up in the last few days, but the outlook is settled and fine generally."

British Rail yesterday confirmed that the possibility that the recent hot weather had made a rail buckle was one theory being examined by investigators seeking the cause of the derailment of a train outside Glasgow Central station in which 19 passengers were injured on Saturday.

Shared holidays, page 18

Forecast, page 24



Kiss of triumph: Nick Faldo with the claret cup after winning his second Open golf championship at St Andrews yesterday. Report, pages 41,42

Currie will have to wait for recall

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

EDWINA Currie, who resigned from government over the salmonella in eggs debate at the end of 1988, will have to wait longer than the reshuffle expected today for her recall, according to ministers. Margaret Thatcher, they say, has been persuaded that Mrs Currie should wait to be endorsed by electors before being restored to ministerial office, as happened with Cecil Parkinson.

Government sources say no moves at cabinet level are expected in today's changes, which will see some long-serving middle-rank ministers leave government, others switch around Whitehall to gain experience, and some backbench MPs brought in.

Significant changes are expected at the Scottish Office and in the education department, while a replacement has to be found for Peter Lilley, the new secretary of state for trade and industry, as financial secretary to the Treasury. Favourites are Richard Ryder, the economic secretary to the Treasury, and John Redwood, a parliamentary secretary at the DTI.

Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish secretary, has been battling with a number of Scots Tory MPs who would like to see him replaced by Michael Forsyth. To defuse tensions it is expected Mr Forsyth will be promoted away from the Scottish Office to another department with strategic interests important to Scotland.

Thatcherism redefined, page 12

Diary, page 12

PowerGen sell-off attacked

By ANGELA MACKAY AND STAFF REPORTERS

THE government is expected to announce today that it will sell PowerGen, the smaller of the two UK electricity generators, by a tender auction between big companies, likely to include Hanson, instead of floating the company on the stock exchange.

Inviting tenders is expected to achieve a higher sale price than privatisation by flotation, and officials claim that the government will still be serving the interests of wider share ownership if PowerGen is sold to a listed company. Sir Michael Richardson, deputy chairman of the merchant bank N.M. Rothschild, and a long-time adviser to the government, is understood to

favour an auction and has encouraged ministers to rethink their strategy.

Frank Dobson, Labour's energy spokesman, claimed the government was favouring its friends with "one unending series of write-offs, rip-offs and pay-offs". He demanded a Commons statement after weekend reports that the decision will be finalised today by a meeting between Mrs Thatcher, John Wakeham, the energy secretary, and John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "If the reports I have received are true, National Power and PowerGen could be sold off for one-tenth of their real value," he said. "PowerGen looks likely to end

up in the hands of Mrs Thatcher's friend Lord Hanson." The taxpayer and electricity user would foot the bill while the Tories' City friends, "made a bundle".

A meeting today between Mrs Thatcher, Mr Wakeham and Mr Major seems unlikely, as Mr Major flies to Brussels early this morning for a meeting of EC finance ministers. Treasury sources concede that the department has an interest in the possible losses to the revenue from tax breaks available to a conglomerate taking on PowerGen.

Originally the government intended to float both National Power, the larger of the two generators, and Power-

Gen early next year in a joint share offer. The 12 area distribution boards are to be floated in November.

Reports that the government would announce an outright sale of PowerGen without a tender process are believed to be wide of the mark.

Mr Dobson was critical of another aspect of electricity privatisation after reports that National Power was to shed 5,000 staff. They would be paying with their jobs, he said. Union leaders said National Power could expect industrial action if any move was made to cut its workforce compulsorily to streamline it for privatisation.

Moscow reopens Baltic border post

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN WARSAW

SOVIET authorities reopened at the weekend the only border crossing between Poland and Lithuania at Ogdodniki, 108 days after they clamped an economic blockade on the rebel Baltic republic.

The reopening of the crossing came as negotiations are scheduled to begin next week in Moscow between Lithuania and the Soviet Union to resolve the republic's declaration of independence.

"We are ready now to clear about 10,000 people daily at Ogdodniki," Captain Tadeusz Moroz, a Polish military border guard, told Pp, the official Polish news agency.

About 400,000 Poles live in Lithuania alongside the 3.2 million Lithuanian population and some 12,000 Lithuanians live in Poland, mostly around the Suwalki area in the

northeastern part of the country.

The Soviet blockade, enforced after Lithuania's declaration of independence on March 11, caused severe shortages of fuel and other essentials in the republic. However, Lithuanians claim that Moscow, too, was hurt by the blockade. Lithuania is a key manufacturer of electronic equipment and foodstuffs, and its decision to retaliate by banning exports added to shortages throughout the Soviet Union.

The Polish agency said from Moscow that Nikolai Ryzkov, the Soviet prime minister, also decided last Friday to "suspend simplified procedures" at Polish-Soviet border crossings.

50 years of tragedy, page 9

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INSIDE

Banks face fraud threat

Bank of England officials are worried about a wave of international fraud involving the issue of banking documents and drafts that purport to come from British banks and financial institutions.

Officials say that fear of an increasingly widespread appearance of the forged documents could undermine confidence in British banks. Victims throughout the world have lost millions of pounds. Police have established that the perpetrators are operating from Nigeria. Page 25

Tunnel boost

Increases in demand for cross-Channel services could provide a windfall for Eurotunnel and the ferry companies after the decision to postpone construction of a runway to cater for a predicted rise in air travel by 2005. Page 5

Date dispute

East Germany's fragile coalition narrowly survived a disagreement on the date of German reunification and the shape of elections, in December but is unlikely to survive until unification. Page 9

Language aid

Foreign languages may be all Greek to most small children, but in the United States five year olds are being taught Japanese by the magnet method. Page 17

Degree results

Degrees from the University of Bristol are published today. Page 34

LeMond victory

Greg LeMond held on to the yellow jersey won in the time trial of the Tour de France to emerge race victor for the third time on the Champs Elysees yesterday. Page 36

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★★★★★



Keene: called in by police to solve complex puzzle

TWO police forces were today examining an analysis by *The Times* chess correspondent of a complex puzzle which they believe could disclose the whereabouts of a missing woman, who disappeared from her home near Preston, Lancashire, in January.

The only clue the police had was a diagram, which looked like a chess puzzle, drawn by a man arrested on fraud charges who they believe knows what happened to her.

The police called in Raymond Keene, the chess correspondent, who explains here how he cracked the suspect's code.

"I WAS contacted at the end of last week by Detective Superintendent Roy Fletcher of the Lancashire Constabulary with the most bizarre request I had ever encountered. Superintendent Fletcher had arrested a man, a computer expert from Seaford, East Sussex, who was

suspected not only of having defrauded his girlfriend of her substantial life savings amounting to £27,000, but also of having disposed of her body sometime in January this year at an unknown location in Southern Ireland. The suspect refused to indicate to the police where the body was concealed, although he did admit freely to having buried the woman. The only clue he would give the constabulary as to the victim's whereabouts was, as Superintendent Fletcher put it to me, a chess diagram and a sequence of chess moves. Superintendent Fletcher knew of me through my chess contributions to *The Times* and asked if I would help to crack the deadly code. I asked him to fax the chess diagram and the moves, which he promptly did.

I had expected the fax to consist of a chess diagram and moves similar to the daily winning move position which I

publish in *The Times*. I had expected that a conventional chess diagram with recognisable chess moves would probably represent the co-ordinates of some point on a map and that the chess pieces in the diagram would stand for the players in this legal endgame. What came through on the fax lines did not justify my initial optimism. It consisted of two pages, one with a crudely drawn map entitled "Area for Game" while the other page consisted mainly of a very obscure series of unconventional chess moves with the heading "Timescale for game". Initially, these two sheets made about as much sense to me as if they had been written in Babylonian cuneiform. The "Area for game" sheet consisted of three amorphous anonymous blobs (one of which had even been crossed out) which could have represented anything, from a pond, a lake or a farm or an estate.

Continued on page 2, col 3

All-party motion gives taste of EC battles ahead

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

TWO former Leaders of the House of Commons have combined to sign an all-party motion on the European Community offering a foretaste of the battles to come on European economic and monetary union.

Showing that Labour as well as the government has reservations about the European drive for a single currency and an independent central bank, the motion brings together John Biffen, a former Cabinet member, and Michael Foot, the former Labour leader.

They are joined by two former Labour Cabinet ministers, Peter Shore and Tony Benn, in rejecting the stage three proposals of the Delors report and calling for a full

scale debate in the Commons on EMU. Mr Shore said yesterday that there was widespread support for retaining more of Britain's sovereignty at Westminster.

He added: "We would like Mrs Thatcher to allow MPs to debate this issue fully before negotiations for a change in the Rome Treaty begin at the end of this year. She would find that MPs would not readily allow her to slide into any further concessions."

The motion reads: "This House, conscious of the democratic rights of the British people and confident of their continued capacity for successful democratic self-government, declines to support any revision of the Delors Treaty that would require a further transfer of power from parliament to the institutions of the European Community; and specifically rejects those proposals in the Delors report which call for a central bank, permanently locked exchange rates and a single European currency."

Call to end 'bias' in broadcasts

By MELINDA WHITSTOCK

A COMMONS motion signed by more than 100 Conservative backbench MPs will today call on the government to restrict British broadcasters from making programmes they claim are "biased".

The move, led by Graham Riddick, Tory MP for Colne Valley, urges the government to ensure that all television and radio programmes "present an impartial, unbiased view of political and industrial issues, past and present".

Leading broadcasters attacked the move, saying that, if successful, it would severely restrict freedom to report, effectively "muzzling" programme makers and broadcast journalists. The motion, backed by half the Conservative party's backbenchers, who claim that broadcasters have an "anti-government and left-wing bias" comes after the Government rejected several Lords amendments.

The government has instead proposed a new code of conduct with tougher guidelines for news, current affairs and documentaries to be drawn up and then supervised by the Independent Television Commission, which replaces the IBA in November.

John Major, the chancellor of the exchequer, will today put his ideas for the future of Europe's currencies before his fellow EC finance ministers, setting out his hard euro alternative to the single currency plan put forward by a committee chaired by the EC president Jacques Delors.

Mr Major is pressing for an evolutionary approach towards European economic and monetary union as opposed to a "big bang" sudden change, which Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, has said would be unacceptable to the British government and House of Commons and which could possibly lead to a two-tier Europe with Britain in the second tier.

Mr Major will explain his proposals to his fellow finance ministers in Brussels today, denying that they represent a delaying tactic. Yesterday, although British Conservative MEPs have expressed their willingness to go along with a single currency and an independent central bank, Sir Christopher Proust, the leader of the British Conservatives, welcomed Mr Major's proposals as an important and constructive contribution to the debate on EMU.

Letters, page 13



Two sunny smiles on a summery day from the Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother yesterday as they leave Sandringham church

'I was beginning to think it was going to be insoluble, but I drew heart from Holmes'

Continued from page 1

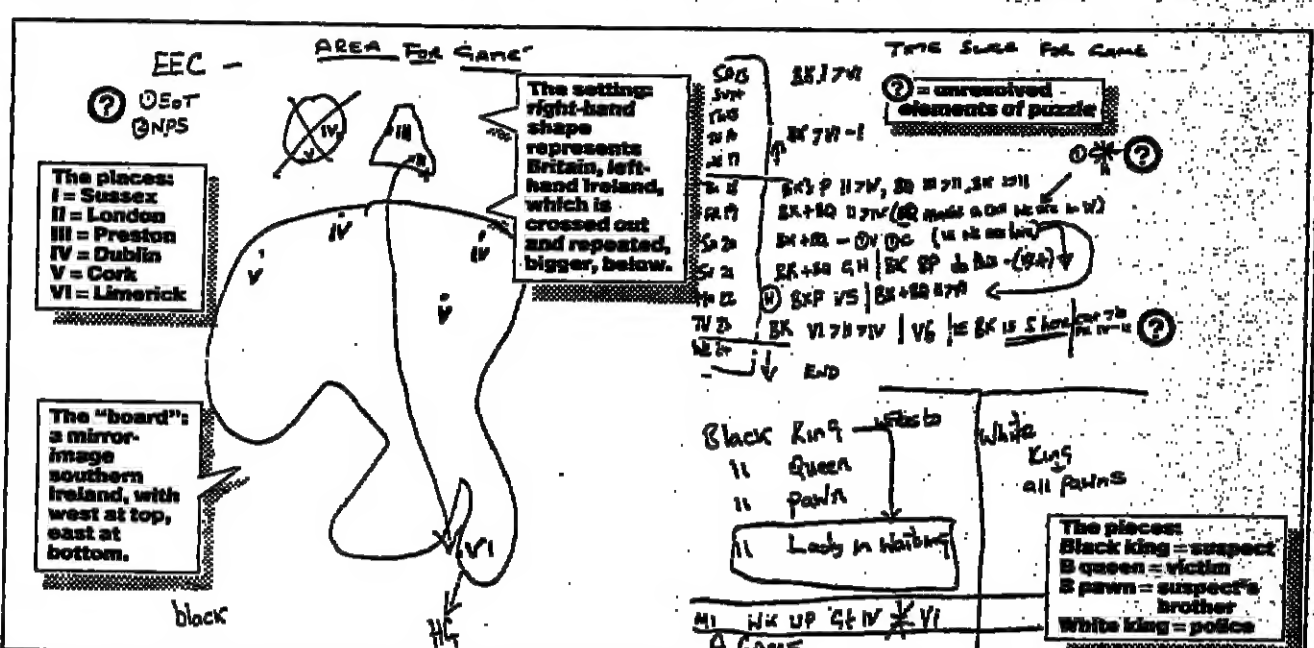
to a country. The sole connection with chess, apart from the title, was the word "Black" scrawled in the left hand corner. The other page was almost as bad. References to a Black king, queen and pawn and a White king and pawns were again the sole chess connection immediately apparent.

I was beginning to think that it was going to be insoluble, but at this point I drew heart from my recollection of a Sherlock Holmes story, "The Dancing Men", in which Holmes breaks a singularly barbaric and recondite code which utilises little figures of dancing men. This case was redolent of that fictional forerunner. Confronted with the dancing men Holmes said: "These hieroglyphics have evidently a meaning. If it is a purely arbitrary one, it may be impossible for us to solve it. If, on the other hand, it is systematic, I have no doubt that we shall get to the bottom of it." These words acted as an inspiration as I embarked on cracking the chess move code late on Friday night.

There appeared to be yet one more literary reference, whether by accident or design, in this curious conundrum. Looking at the sequence of moves, all of them above the line across the centre of the page appeared to be made by black. As is well known, in chess black and white, the two opposing forces, must move alternately. This curious monopoly of moves by one side reminded me of the chess problem at the start of Lewis Carroll's book *Alice through the Looking Glass*. In this the heroine Alice enters a looking glass world of reflections and mirror images peopled almost entirely by chess pieces. The mirror image motif is an important one, and will recur with great significance. As Lewis Carroll observed in his preface, "the alternation of black and white is perhaps not so strictly observed".

Now, fortified by literary allusions, which I am sure were also not a million miles from the mind of the suspect who had created this bizarre document, was the time to attack the code and extract what meaning, if any, could be obtained. Let us look at the page "Timescale for game". In the left hand column at the top we evidently see a series of days of the week with dates attached. They start with Saturday 13th January 1990 and run through from top to bottom to Wednesday 24th January. This is the period in which the action clearly takes place. Next, obviously there is a reference to chess pieces. Without knowing what these pieces refer to there was no hope of further progress. I deduced that the Black king should refer to the suspect, that the black queen signified the victim, while the black pawn was, in all probability, the suspect's brother who, as the police had told me, had been in Ireland accompanying the duo. The game is initiated by the arrow indicating that the Black king writes to the black lady-in-waiting. There is no such chess piece and never has been. I deduced that the lady-in-waiting must refer to the status of the victim before the game begins i.e. she is waiting for the game to start and once it has started she appears as the black queen. I operated on this assumption throughout the remainder of my analysis.

The next thing to establish was the identity of the white king and the white pawns. Since white opposes black in chess one has to seek a possible opponent for the suspect and it can only be the police. It is psychologically interesting to note that the suspect has symbolically cho-



The "board" and moves supplied to the Lancashire police with suggested explanations by Raymond Keene

sen the black pieces for himself and that he has decided that in this case, contrary to all the rules, that black will move first. I now turned my attention to trying to understand the section "White king - all pawns". Here, I had to enter the realm of speculation but this seemed to me to be a scarcely veiled insult to the suspect's assessment of the competence of the police force. There has to be a white king, without kings on both sides there can be no chess game, but it seemed to me here that the suspect was dismissing the police force (perhaps the white king refers specifically to the chief investigating officer) as no better than a collection of pawns, menial foot soldiers with no directing strategy.

If true this gives an essential clue to the suspect's psychology, one of tremendous intellectual arrogance, allied with a perverted ingenuity and rooted in the belief that he can outwit all sorts of intellectual clues in front of the police's

which the suspect had then crossed out and rejected as inadequately detailed for his purposes of taunting the police with the conundrum of locating the victim's body? In that case the large blob which dominates the centre of the page suddenly becomes a representation of the section of Southern Ireland in which the drama took place, replacing the crossed out circle to the left of the triangle which shows the UK mainland. It should be noted that the UK mainland indication is, as one would normally expect, on a north/south axis. The map of Ireland, however, has been reversed so that east is at the top and west is at the bottom. By carrying out this rotation the map begins to make sense.

Having identified the outlines as countries, the numbers now fit neatly into place. We know that the suspect lived in East Sussex, that the victim lived in Preston and that Dublin, Cork and Limerick figured in their journey. I now deduced that I on the

suspect may even have travelled to Limerick, or arranged for someone to do so on his behalf, indicating premeditation of the dark events which were to follow.

Using my insight into the code, and the identity of the particular pieces I now offer my translation of the events of the next six days on the page "Timescale for game".

Thursday 18th January: Suspect's brother travels from London to Dublin (victim travels from Preston to London, suspect travels from Seaford to London).

Friday 19th January: Suspect and victim travel from London to Dublin (victim makes a telephone call to say "we are in Dublin").

Saturday 20th January: Suspect and victim use victim's credit card both to obtain cash and in some way to enable them to hire a car. I identified circles as indicating some sort of financial transaction while V appeared to relate to a credit card transaction. The police later confirmed that there were six Visa card transactions during this period. I believe the C referred to the hiring of a car.

Sunday 21st January: The suspect and his brother inflict grievous harm (GH) on the victim. The words "do this" seem particularly sinister in this context. The brackets with V34 indicate two further uses of the Visa credit cards to obtain cash.

Monday 22nd January: Suspect and brother use Visa card for the fifth time to obtain cash. Suspect and victim (who may by now be dead) travel to Limerick or its environs.

Tuesday 23rd January: The suspect returns to Dublin and uses the Visa credit card for the sixth time. The suspect considers himself safe or successful. The hired car is sent back and the suspect and his brother return from Dublin to London.

Wednesday 24th January: The macabre game is at an end.

What has white been doing all the time. If you look at the "Timescale for game" sheet it seems to me that the notation at the bottom of the page reads as follows: "Move 1, white king and white pawns search back and forth between Dublin and Limerick. This confirms the suspect's dismissive attitude towards the British police and the Irish Garda as he sees them fruitlessly thrashing around between the two conurbations.

There are of course aspects of this deciphering, in spite of the internal consistency of much of it, with which I am not totally happy. On the "Timescale for game" page the curious compass like symbol at the upper right is not

clear to me. The arrows emanating from the sentence "We are here" may conceal some deeper meaning while the circled H on Monday 22nd could refer to many things, perhaps a hotel.

On the "Area for game" page, figure 1 in a circle with EOT after it could be the Eire Office of Tourism, not the exact title for the organisation but possibly one established in the suspect's mind. It is known that he used the tourist office to aid the hiring of a car. The capital letters EEC may simply refer to the obvious to set the game in its overall geographical context but the letters NPS prefaced by a 2 in a circle are still opaque to me.

Where does this place us in locating the body? It is my firm belief that the body is located at HG some miles probably to the north-west of Limerick. The initials HG are a grotesque mirror image reflection of GH grievous harm on Sunday 21st January. They may also refer to a small isolated location, such as a farm, bog or even landmark with such initials. There is also an indication so simple it can be overlooked namely "her grave".

Finally, Superintendent Fletcher tells me that both suspect and victim are devout Catholics, so in this sense HG may refer to "hallowed ground". If the suspect's psychology is as I read it, his bizarre sense of humour and sense of intellectual superiority may well have led him to inter his victim at night in the grounds of a local church. I wish the Garda and the police well in their task of locating this lonely grave and Times readers will be kept informed of any further progress in cracking the recalcitrant elements of the code. Superintendent Fletcher seemed delighted with the advances made over the weekend and armed with this new information his men should receive a fresh boost in their morale. I am reminded of one more Sherlock Holmes story "The Retired Colourman" in which the great man says "Amberley excelled at chess - one mark, Watson of a scheming mind." I hope in this case that the schemes of the suspect will be duly frustrated.

Publicity hinders hunt for drug-plot barons

DRUG barons behind the plight of two British girls held in Thailand on heroin-smuggling charges are unlikely ever to be caught because police enquiries are being hampered by details given by the teenagers to their parents and the media (Ray Clancy writes).

Thai police are seeking a Chinese man who met Patricia Cahill, aged 17, and Karen Smith, aged 18, and gave them two suitcases in which 67lb of heroin with a street value of \$4 million was allegedly found. The girls say they were duped.

In Britain, customs officers want to interview a man known only as Adrian whom Miss Cahill says she met at a nightclub in Birmingham, but West Midlands police have not yet begun investigating the matter.

A police spokeswoman said that officers' first step would be to interview the girls in Bangkok, but added: "There is no way officers would travel out there at present in the full glare of the press."

Thai police said that enquiries were hampered because newspapers had "bought" the two families' stories. Reports were alerting suspects.

Last night, Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Tory MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, called for the police to act immediately. He said: "Are they saying that the police don't get involved in things until the media have lost interest?"

Compensation levels attacked

Many of Britain's accident victims are being under-compensated because judges fail to use standard financial techniques in awarding damages, a report from the Institute of Economic Affairs claims today (Frances Gibb writes).

It shows that judges have discouraged expert evidence in personal injury and death cases and instead prefer to use an "unsophisticated arithmetical calculation". If simple economics were used in personal injury cases, damages could be many times higher, the study maintains.

Thames island airport plan

Ambitious proposals for a new airport, built on an artificial island in the Thames Estuary, are being examined as a possible solution to air-traffic congestion in London and the southeast, transport officials confirmed yesterday (Michael Dynes writes).

The multi-billion pound project, known as Marinair, entails the construction of four international runways on a 12 square-mile site near Whitstable off the Kent coast. Channel services, page 5

Syrian talks

Gerald Kaufman, the shadow foreign secretary, is to hold talks with the Syrian authorities today on Western hostages held in Lebanon. His visit follows other indirect contacts between Britain and the Iranian and Syrian governments. Gerard Collins, the Irish foreign minister, also flew to the Middle East today in the latest attempt to secure the release of Brian Keenan, the Belfast teacher abducted in Beirut in April 1986.

Irish press deal

An last-minute deal last night looked to have saved 700 jobs under the threatened closure of the Irish Press newspaper group. Talks in Dublin ended with journalists on the Irish Press Evening Press and Sunday Press accepting a settlement package in a long-running restructuring dispute.

QE2 record

The liner Queen Elizabeth 2 yesterday began celebrations to mark the 150th anniversary of the Cunard shipping line by crossing the Atlantic in 102 hr 57 min, knocking 99 minutes off its previous best time. Celebrations will continue this week as the liner calls at ports around Britain.

Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Bonds weekly draw: £100,000, 831153, from Surrey; £50,000, 481, 074120, from Richmond; £25,000, 318W 092578, from Lambeth, south London.

from The Mouth of The Lough.



HOGSHEAD REVISITED.

THE ABERLOUR aficionado's tastes in literature could never be described as catholic. For example, he certainly will not brook the works of Waugh The Elder. Witness only the cringing crescendo of 'Brideshead Revisited'. Graham Greene, the thinking man's Barbara Cartland, meanwhile, seems sorely pressed to find new subject matter for his 597th novel. 'Our Man in Havana', we hear, is its working title. And do you not tire of the New York Jewish novelist's novel about the New York Jewish novelist writing a novel about the New York Jewish novelist? Trollope by name, trollop by nature, declines to use one word where six hundred will do. In Trollope,

a description of a simple Victorian lace antimacassar can run to over 60 pages. Beckett, on the other hand, will not use one where none will do. That rib-tickling Nordic double-act of Ibsen and Strindberg can at least be forgiven their gloom. Six months of darkness can go oh-so-slow in Oslo. With cosy, rosy Betjeman, meanwhile, one constantly finds oneself up in a spire and yet never quite inspired. No. It is the taut narrative power of a William Golding or a Gunter Grass that holds the Aberlour man in thrall. And while his eye will often be drawn to the rock-hewn gutters of Burns, he can be sure that Burns will never beset his palate.

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Rushdie joins Muslims in condemning ban on film

By LIN JENKINS

SALMAN Rushdie, still in hiding since his death was ordered by Ayatollah Khomeini 17 months ago, has joined the British Muslim community in attacking the censorship of a film depicting his own death.

The author believes the decision by the British Board of Film Classification to refuse distribution rights for the video goes against freedom of expression and will lead Muslims to believe that the authorities are operating double standards by banning the film when his novel *The Satanic Verses* is available.

The 3½-hour film *International Guerrillas* has been a box office success in Pakistan. Famous Video, the Pakistani-owned video distribution company in south London which owns the British rights, has been told the film breaches the laws on criminal libel and would expose Mr Rushdie to public hatred. Mohammed Fayyaz, who runs

the company, plans to challenge the decision and says he is not prepared to comply with the board's suggestion that the film be edited to remove the author's name and leave the villain of Islam unidentified. Muslim community leaders claim that the authorities regard Muslims as "second class citizens" and discriminate in their use of censorship.

Mr Rushdie is against the authorities using prior restraint in the belief that the film could cause public disorder. He has described it as "distasteful and not beneficial for my safety".

Frances de Souza, acting as his spokesman, said: "He feels it should not be decided in advance what the public should or should not see without there being proof that it would cause public disorder. The reaction of the Muslim community is in itself understandable; they feel they have been blasphemed by the book and feel there are two different standards being applied."

She added that while she had seen clips of the film it was difficult to see how a video could incite people to violence. "It seems slightly odd that they can say it is criminally libellous; it is certainly defamatory against Salman Rushdie, but I would say more so against the Jews." She said Mr Rushdie had not decided whether he would take legal action if the film was released.

Mohammed Yousuf Akhtas, of the British Muslim Action Front, which fought in the High Court to have *The Satanic Verses* banned, said: "Different rules are being applied on the one hand to the film and on the other to the book. They ought to be judged by the same yardstick. The film should be allowed on the grounds of freedom of expression and anyone who finds it offensive need not see it, that is what they say about the book. If people object it should be fought in the courts, not just stopped at the outset."

"It will bring more division in the community. Gradually the Muslim community will realise that they are being discriminated against under these laws and double standards are being used. To argue that it will expose Rushdie to hatred is ridiculous. He is already exposed to hatred by Muslims in this country."

Liaquat Hussein, general secretary of the Council for Mosques, said the film was fictional and made simply as entertainment. "It is very popular in Pakistan, but the decisions taken on high clearly show that the British authorities are not going to demonstrate fairness in how they use the law. There is an official policy to discriminate on religious grounds." He said that pirated copies, already available in Bradford for around £100, could not be stopped.

The film, which ends with Mr Rushdie's cinematic death at the hands of God when he is struck by lightning, tells of a Jewish conspiracy against Pakistan and the Muslim world. *The Satanic Verses* is commissioned and the author hides in the Philippines, drinking heavily while protected by hundreds of troops. Mr Fayyaz had planned to sell 5,000 copies at £20.

Leading article, page 13



Rushdie as portrayed by an actor on the poster

Police hold 836 in acid house raid

By PETER DAVENPORT

MORE than 800 young people at an "acid house party" in a disused warehouse were arrested in a huge police operation early yesterday, just over a week after the introduction of legislation bringing in stricter sentences for people organising such events illegally.

Police burst into the warehouse, at Leeds, West Yorkshire, shortly after 5 am, after being alerted by a guard at a nearby building. They were met by a hail of missiles, including bricks, broken glass and furniture. Several officers were injured and three of them were treated in hospital, one needing stitches to a gash on the jaw after being struck by a 4ft plank. The others received hand injuries.

West Yorkshire Police said that drugs, including LSD, cannabis and amphetamines, with a total value of about £2,000 were found in the warehouse.

A total of 836 people were arrested in the operation, one of the largest mass arrests made. Cells in more than 30 police stations throughout West Yorkshire were full for much of yesterday as the identities of those held were checked, and detectives sifted out those likely to face charges, including allegations of drug offences, breach of the peace and criminal damage. By last night most had been released.

The police force, which five weeks ago arrested 236 people at an acid house party under a motorway bridge at Horbury, near Wakefield, said that yesterday's event began at about 2 am at a large, empty warehouse in Gelderd Road, Gildersome.

People from throughout the north of England began arriving in hundreds of cars. A further 1,000 people were turned away from the area by police. Officers said that they believe that the party organisers, who had been selling tickets at £6 each, had broken into the warehouse. A spokesman said: "When police arrived, those inside the warehouse broke windows and began hurling bricks and pieces of furniture at police." Some partygoers accused police of using excessive force.

Just over a week ago, a private member's bill became law, empowering courts to impose a fine of up to £20,000 or six months' imprisonment on organisers of illegal acid house parties. Previous legislation had restricted police powers to open-air parties for which offenders faced maximum fines of £1,000.



Aloha, Brighton: Hawaiian women sample a traditional British seaside holiday, picking their way across the pebbles of Brighton beach between performances on the Palace Pier of their group, Lei Aloha, in a two-day South Seas island show to lure more visitors on to the pier

Duke to chair talks on reviving seaside resorts

By ROBIN YOUNG

PLANS to make the most of the coastline will be discussed today at a private conference in London instigated by the Tidy Britain Group and chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Industrialists, planners, academics and conservationists will be discussing the future development of the coast against a general feeling that a serious mess has already been made of

much of it. One urgent topic will be why the popularity of the coast as a holiday destination has declined so markedly.

Figures published by the British Tourist Authority show that the seaside's share of holiday business has fallen from 45 per cent to 32 per cent in the past 15 years.

Though fewer Britons are holidaying abroad this year, traditional resorts around the coast are not well

equipped to cater for increased business. Only the wealthiest have managed to retain an air of elegance largely unaffected by the slump in British holidays which has reduced many other resorts to near-derection.

The conference will divide into workshops discussing eight topics, of which tourism is one. Another is coastal sites of special scientific interest, and yet another will deal with beach management in the knowledge

that the state of litter-strewn and oil and excrement-fouled beaches is widely regarded as a national disgrace.

Despite the seaside malaise, the West Country is still the favourite holiday retreat. More Britons will be holidaying in Torbay this year than in Tenerife, and one in five holidays will be spent in Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

Shared holidays, page 18

Cheshire's £500m dream a stage closer

FROM MARK SOUSTER
BERLIN

GROUP captain Leonard Cheshire's idea 18 months ago of an international fund to commemorate the dead of two world wars and to raise £500 million for disaster relief, seemed an impossible dream.

On Saturday night in Berlin the impossible became reality with the performance of Pink Floyd's *The Wall* before a crowd of 200,000 and an estimated worldwide television audience of one billion.

The concert, upon which the future of the Memorial Fund for Disaster Relief depended, is expected to raise more than £10 million, and much more from merchandising and television rights. The fund plans ultimately to raise £500 million: £5 for every life lost in conflict this century. The interest on the money will provide funds to help victims of natural disasters.

The two-hour show which cost \$8 million to stage was an elaborate spectacle of music, fireworks, lights and special effects, featuring a 100-strong Red Army marching band, British military helicopters and stunning inflatables. At its climax, a wall made from 2,500 polystyrene blocks along the length of the 600ft stage was destroyed, to the delight of the mainly German crowd on whom the significance of the event was not lost.

Neither was it lost on Leonard Cheshire, who said that the project portrayed in music and theatre a message that was essential to the fund: the barriers we erect between us are to be broken down.

That the concert took place at all is a tribute to the tenacity, ingenuity and resolution of hundreds of people from East and West, who collaborated to overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles. When the idea was first conceived, the Potsdamer Platz, the venue for the event, was a prohibited military zone. Anyone caught there was liable to be shot. No place could have been more symbolically charged.

Still going around in circles

By ALAN HAMILTON

LITTLE green men from Mars evaded an international team of scientific observers at the weekend when they created eight new mysterious circles in wheatfields. The scientists from Britain, West Germany, the United States and Japan, armed with sophisticated cameras and microphones, have been camping out since Friday night at five sites on the Wiltshire Downs hoping to discover how the circles are formed.

The patterns of flattened grain are a regular summer occurrence, and more than

200 have been sighted in southern England this year. As daylight broke on Saturday morning seven new circles were spotted across the county. Yesterday morning, a swathe 70 feet long appeared in a wheatfield at Pepperbox Hill farm, near Salisbury. The scientists neither saw nor heard a thing.

"We got very excited at one point when we picked up the sound of one being formed, but it turned out to be the rumble of a distant train," Dr Terence Madsen, director of the Tornado and Storm Research Organisation, said.

Theories on the cause of the

phenomenon range from visits by extra-terrestrial beings warning of drought by cutting ancient Sumerian pictograms in the wheat to the work of ingenious pranksters. Dr Meaden thinks they are created by small whirlwinds.

Colin Andrews, another team member and author of the book, *Circular Evidence*, admitted that despite a battery of detection equipment the team had failed to spot any of the orange lights or curious sounds that are said to accompany the formation of circles. He confessed that local farmers were becoming less enthusiastic about the research.

AGENDA

The week ahead

Today

Reshuffle expected of junior ministerial posts. Members of the European Parliament publish report on racism in Europe. Michel Delebarre, the French transport minister, visits Kent. Balance of payments figures published. The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh take the salute at the Royal Tournament.

Tuesday

Opposition day debate in the Commons on "the government's mismanagement of the economy". The Civil Aviation Authority publishes its annual report. The Prince of Wales visits a rehabilitation centre for the disabled at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore.

Wednesday

The Royal Statistical Society holds a news conference on public confidence in the integrity of government statistics. NHS workers hold a protest march in London. The Lord Chancellor attends the Ethnic Minority Barristers' Association dinner.

Thursday

The National Audit Office publishes a report on the environment department's efforts to tackle homelessness. Michael Howard, the employment secretary, presents British Tourist Authority Come to Britain awards. SeaCat begins cross-Channel service.

Friday

Marcel Marceau gives a news conference at the Savoy hotel, London. The Queen reviews steam-past of Cunard and Royal Navy ships. Five people accused of mistreating and killing badgers appear in court in Llandrindod Wells.

Saturday

The Falklands hero Simon Weston is due to complete a walk through Wales. Tina Turner gives a concert at Woburn Abbey.

Sunday

The first register of chartered psychologists is published. One hundredth anniversary of the death of Van Gogh.

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Permission sought to market abortion pill in Britain

By THOMSON PRENTICE, SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

AN ABORTION pill available only in France could be in use in Britain within two years after a decision by its French makers to seek a marketing licence for this country.

The company's application to the health department for permission to market the RU486 pill in Britain was welcomed by the Birth Control Trust, an educational charity giving information on abortion services, but condemned by Life, the anti-abortion group, which said that it will oppose it.

If approved, the pill will be available only under strict controls in registered hospitals and clinics. As with other forms of abortion, patients will need the written consent of two doctors. The pill will have to be taken under medical supervision and limited to women who are less than nine weeks pregnant.

The drug works by blocking the action of the hormone progesterone, which is essential to maintain a pregnancy. Within 48 hours of taking the pill, patients must be given a pessary containing prostaglandin to complete the process of expelling the fertilized egg. The

RU486 pill has been tested in clinical trials with 1,500 women in Britain, and researchers say it is 95 per cent effective, with few side effects.

Since its introduction in France in January of last year, it has been taken by 44,000 women, accounting for one in three abortions. The Birth Control Trust estimates that it could be used by up to 50,000 women a year in Britain, about a quarter of those who have a pregnancy terminated.

Madeleine Tarse, general secretary of the trust, said: "The pill avoids the need for surgery and anaesthesia and is a more natural process over which patients feel they have control. We believe it will be welcomed by a large number of women." She said that the treatment could save the health service £15 million a year by reducing the time patients spent in hospital.

Although it has been tested in more than 20 countries, RU486 has been marketed only in France because of opposition by anti-abortionists. A campaign in France almost forced the makers, Roussel-Uclaf, to withdraw it, and the company has been

threatened with a boycott of its other pharmaceutical products if it tries to launch the pill in the United States.

Tony Eaton of Roussel Laboratories, the company's British subsidiary, said yesterday: "We will apply soon for a licence to market the pill in Britain, where the majority of medical opinion is in favour of it. We expect protests, but not on the same scale as in France, because the product has established itself as safe and effective."

Nuala Scarisbrick, administrator of the Life organisation, said: "We will be lobbying in Parliament against RU486, and we will continue to argue that it is a form of chemical warfare against the unborn child. It will add to the destruction of life before birth and we believe it will be physically and psychologically damaging to the women who take it."

Roussel will submit research evidence to the health department's Committee on the Safety of Medicines in support of its application. Between a year and 18 months is likely to elapse before a licence is issued.



Versace verve: Two of the designs at the Paris show. A dogtooth jacket and swagged skirt in colourful plaid (left) and a thigh-length scoop-necked dress in dogtooth check



Versace displays bravura of chic

By LIZ SMITH
FASHION EDITOR

FASHION is big business anywhere in the world today and few frontiers remain where high style is concerned. It is the French, however, who can run up the flag in triumph in haute couture.

The fact that the Italian star, Gianni Versace, opened the season of couture shows in Paris at the weekend with a bravura display of colourful and aggressively sexy chic, and that Valentino has officially abandoned Rome to show his alta moda line in Paris this week is proof that in 1990 Paris is the fashion capital of the world.

The jewels, luxury and craftsmanship that turn any couture collection into a major art form were all in evidence at the Versace show. But they were squeezed into the skimpiest skin-tight dresses and the body hugging catsuit that promises to be the silhouette of the season. A swirl of jazzy psychodelic patterns is fashion's current passion. For Versace this was a licence to take colourful arabesques inspired by Sonia Delaunay and Raoul Dufy and clash them with graphic checks and stripes in his tiny skirts and corsets that barely reach the thigh.

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THE NEW METRO
— WITH ROVER ENGINEERING —

Rivers authority fights time to boost defences

By JOHN YOUNG

THE barrier bank of the New Bedford river at Welney in Norfolk rises some 20 feet above the road. The New Bedford, or the 100 Foot Drain as it is known, was built more than 300 years ago to channel floodwater from the Great Ouse.

In the middle of a hot dry summer there appears to be little risk to the surrounding fen land even though the level has fallen in places by as much as five metres since it was drained. Within the last few days, however, the National Rivers Authority has embarked on a £16 million, four-year programme to raise, widen and strengthen the banks.

The authority calculates that a breach could cause up to £23 million of damage to buildings, roads, railways and farmland, as well as the possible loss of lives. Last time it happened, in March 1947, some 37,000 acres were under water and people had to cling to roofs to await rescue.

The destruction of farmland might not be seen as catastrophic, as it was 40 years ago. The area, however, is rich in bird and wildlife sanctuaries, nature reserves and sites of special scientific interest.

For eastern England, the threat of flooding is a recurrent nightmare. A quarter of the land is below sea level at high tide, and the authority, which took responsibility for defences after privatisation of the water authorities, is spending some £28 million a year on coastal defences and £7 million on inland works.

The tidal surge of January 1953, which devastated the east coast and cost more than 200 lives, initiated a massive programme of flood defences. Many of these works are nearing the end of their useful life, and there is little doubt that the threat of a disaster is increasing. A number of fac-

tors are involved; one is rising sea levels due to the tides of Britain from west to east.

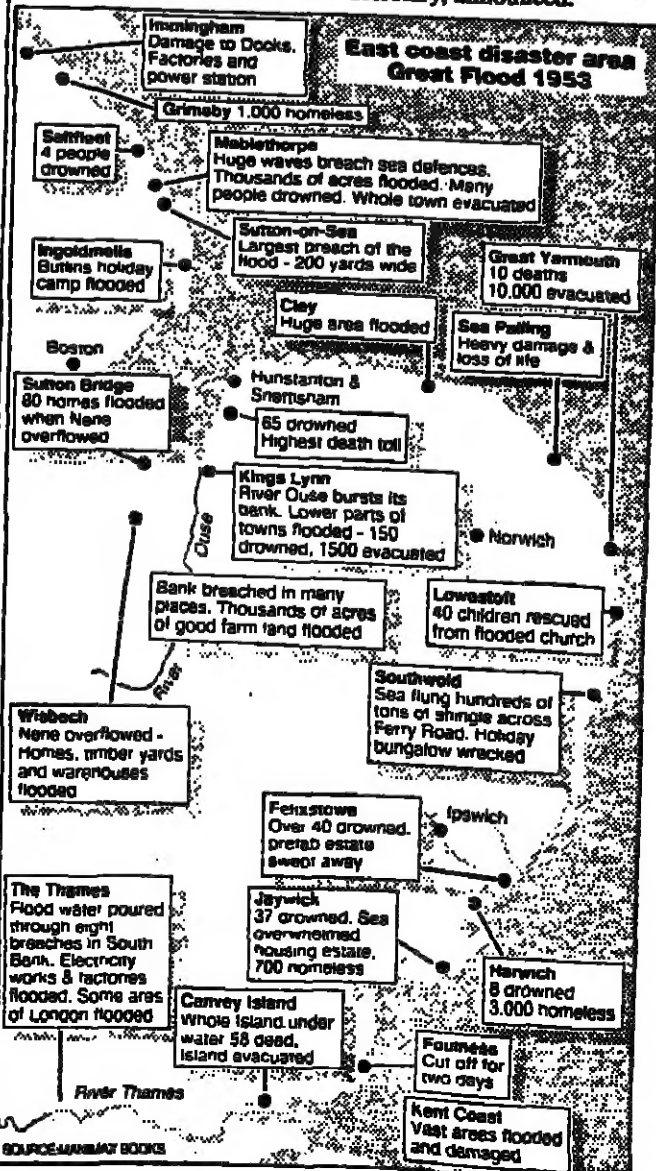
What concerns the authority rather more is the rapid erosion of beaches and the consequent undermining of sea walls. Last year, the authority commissioned a £1.5 million tidal defence study. Though its findings are still awaited, the potential costs of protection are enormous. One metre of sea wall can cost upwards of £10,000 and the authority expects to have to spend at least £300 million in the next ten years.

A recently completed scheme at Clacton-on-Sea cost £11 million. Sea defences on the Norfolk coast between Happisburgh and Winterton will cost £12 million. A proposed barrier across the Colne estuary to protect Colchester is estimated at £14 million.

All this is without the "greenhouse effect", the predicted warming of the earth's surface which could raise sea levels to a calamitous degree. Mike Childs, works engineer for the authority's Anglian region, says the programme of raising defences allows for a rise of 5mm a year, 25cm over the next 50 years. If the doomsday prophets are correct, the rise could be as much as one metre.

Mr Childs is anxious to dispel reports that, even under present projections, some land may have to be sacrificed. "It is true that the protection of farmland may not have the same importance that it once did, and that our priority is to protect people and homes. But we can't just say that such and such a piece of land is not going to be protected and abandon it to its fate."

Coastal defences costing £19 million are to be built in North Wales in the next five years, David Hunt, the Welsh secretary, announced.



Eurotunnel counts its blessings after delay over runway

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

DRAMATIC increases in demand for cross-Channel services could provide a windfall for Eurotunnel and the ferry companies after the decision by Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, to postpone construction of a runway catering for a predicted rise in demand for air travel by 2005.

Few aviation specialists believe that such a runway will be built and with airports rapidly approaching saturation levels, Eurotunnel and the ferry companies are poised to capture a substantial share of the burgeoning market for cross-Channel services.

When the Channel tunnel opens in 1993, it will be possible to travel between Folkestone and Calais in 35 minutes. Journey times by rail between London, Paris and Brussels will be reduced to less than three hours with a further 30-minute reduction when the proposed Channel tunnel rail link is completed.

Alastair Morton, Eurotunnel's chief executive, believes that these reductions in journey times will encourage millions of people to abandon the airlines and especially the ferries, effectively transforming the tunnel into a huge money-spinner.

Although independent observers remain divided over

whether the tunnel will prove to be a bonanza or a promoter's fantasy, Mr Morton knows, with his creditors looking for around £600 million a year in interest payments, that he must capture a substantial share of the market.

According to Alastair Dick, Mr Morton's adviser, the total market, defined as all single journeys between Britain and Western Europe, has experienced phenomenal rates of growth, from 28.9 million in 1976, to 46 million in 1983, and 64.2 million in 1989.

By 1993, demand is expected to reach 84.1 million, with increases to 123 million in 2003 and 164 million in 2013. These projections are generally regarded as conservative. The consensus on market growth, however, does not extend to the more critical question about market share. While Eurotunnel is confident that it will capture some 28.6 million single journeys in the first year of operation, some people suggest that the figure could be considerably lower.

Richard Hannah, transport analyst for the City firm UBS Phillips & Drew, believes that Eurotunnel's market definition has been drawn far too broadly. A more realistic definition would reduce the catchment area to the short-haul

routes between London, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam, which he estimates at 25 to 30 million journeys in 1993.

Moreover, while the airlines expect the loss of a mere 3 to 5 per cent of their market to Eurotunnel, Graeme Dunlop, managing director of P&O European Ferries, is adamant that the ferry companies will maintain their share through improved services and sophisticated marketing.

Eurotunnel is becoming increasingly bullish about its prospects. The inter-capital rail services are expected to prove particularly attractive, offering, for example, lunch in Paris or Brussels to the business and leisure markets. Indeed, after Mr Parkinson's announcement, British Rail lost no time in highlighting rail as the solution to air congestion because of plans to provide 55,000 seats a day.

Similarly, overnight rail services to destinations beyond London, Paris and Brussels could attract business executives and holidaymakers, especially if the proposed European high-speed rail network becomes a reality, enabling Eurotunnel to tap the wider cross-Channel market.

Prospects for the drive-on drive-off shuttle trains may be less certain. According to Mr Hannah, if safety concerns are ignored all the shuttles offer is speed and Hovercraft have been offering speed for decades without capturing more than a fragment of the market. Eurotunnel insists that such comparisons are misleading. Hovercraft times are from beach to beach and do not include the time taken to join road networks. Shuttle times are from platform to platform, which will link directly into motorways.

Mr Morton predicts that the tunnel will generate substantial traffic, in much the same way as the M25, simply because it is there. But with demand for Channel crossings poised to double by the turn of the century and with Western Europe unlikely to see the construction of any new airports, generated traffic could turn out merely to be icing on the Eurotunnel cake.



A car is spruced up at the Autoclub's "Rally of the Giants" of pre-1950 American classic cars at Knebworth Park, Hertfordshire, yesterday

Cars stored in barn for sale

By JOHN SHAW

THIRTY vintage and classic cars, stored for years in barns or parked amid the nettles of a farmer's field near Fakenham, Norfolk, are expected to make between £100,000-£150,000 at auction on Saturday.

They have been collected over the past 30 years by Mr Michael Moore, a car enthusiast and collector. The vehicles and 49 lots of spare parts will be sold on the 40-acre Mangreen Farm, Stanfield, by Phillips.

Many need attention and are, in the jargon of the trade, "a good winter restoration project". The dedicated enthusiast can pick up a 1933 Standard Nine four-door black saloon for £500-£600 or a rare 1932 MG F-type Magna for £4,000-£6,000.

"They are all 'one day' cars," Mr Moore said yesterday. "You know, 'one day I'm going to do this, one day

I'm going to do that.' I don't think I bought any one of them outright, I gathered them all together in bits and pieces." Mr Robert Dorkins, the head of the car department at Phillips, said: "It is very interesting to come across a group like this because they are original and they give collectors a marvellous opportunity for restoration." The highlight of the collection is a 1961 3.8 litre roadster E-type Jaguar in regency red, which is expected to fetch £10,000-£12,000. Also for sale are a 1927 Chevrolet tourer, a 1925 Lagonda four-seat tourer, and four rare pre-war MGs, including two M-types from 1930 and 1932. For those who prefer slower transport there is a governess cart by Lawton of London in good condition and ready for use. Collectors can also bid for such spares as MG gaskets.

Plea for unauthorised building to be a crime

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Baker, the Conservative party chairman, is to become the first target of a new campaign to persuade the government to make it a criminal offence to build without planning permission.

He has been selected by the District Planning Officers Society, which is mounting the initiative, because of concern about an unauthorised gypsy site near his home at Betchworth, Surrey. Stan Procter, the former chief planning officer of Mole Valley district council, which covers an area including Mr Baker's home and constituency, said that he hoped the MP would champion the society's cause.

The society says that controls on development under the Town and Country Planning Act are inadequate to cope with people who deliberately flout planning laws for profit or self-interest. Enforce-

ment notices, intended to compel offenders to demolish or modify unauthorised buildings, are ineffective and the enforcement process is too slow, it says.

Mr Procter, the society's spokesman, said that offenders could be taken to court only after an enforcement notice had been upheld by the environment department. That process could take up to two years and offenders were often fined only moderate sums. In too many cases the department would refuse to confirm the notice.

"Local planning authorities throughout the country receive complaints from the public every day about development which affects their property or their area which has been carried out without permission," he said.

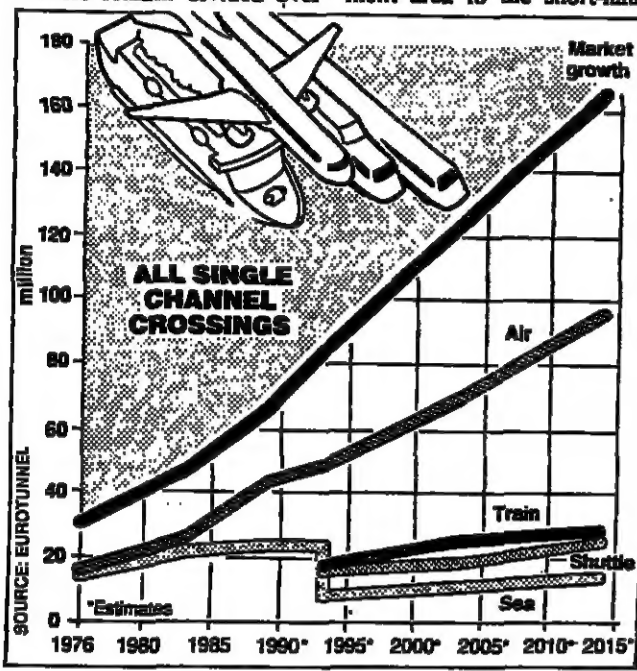
"What the public do not appreciate is that we cannot

prosecute the offender immediately because the planning laws do not allow it. Meanwhile, the effect on people's lives can be devastating."

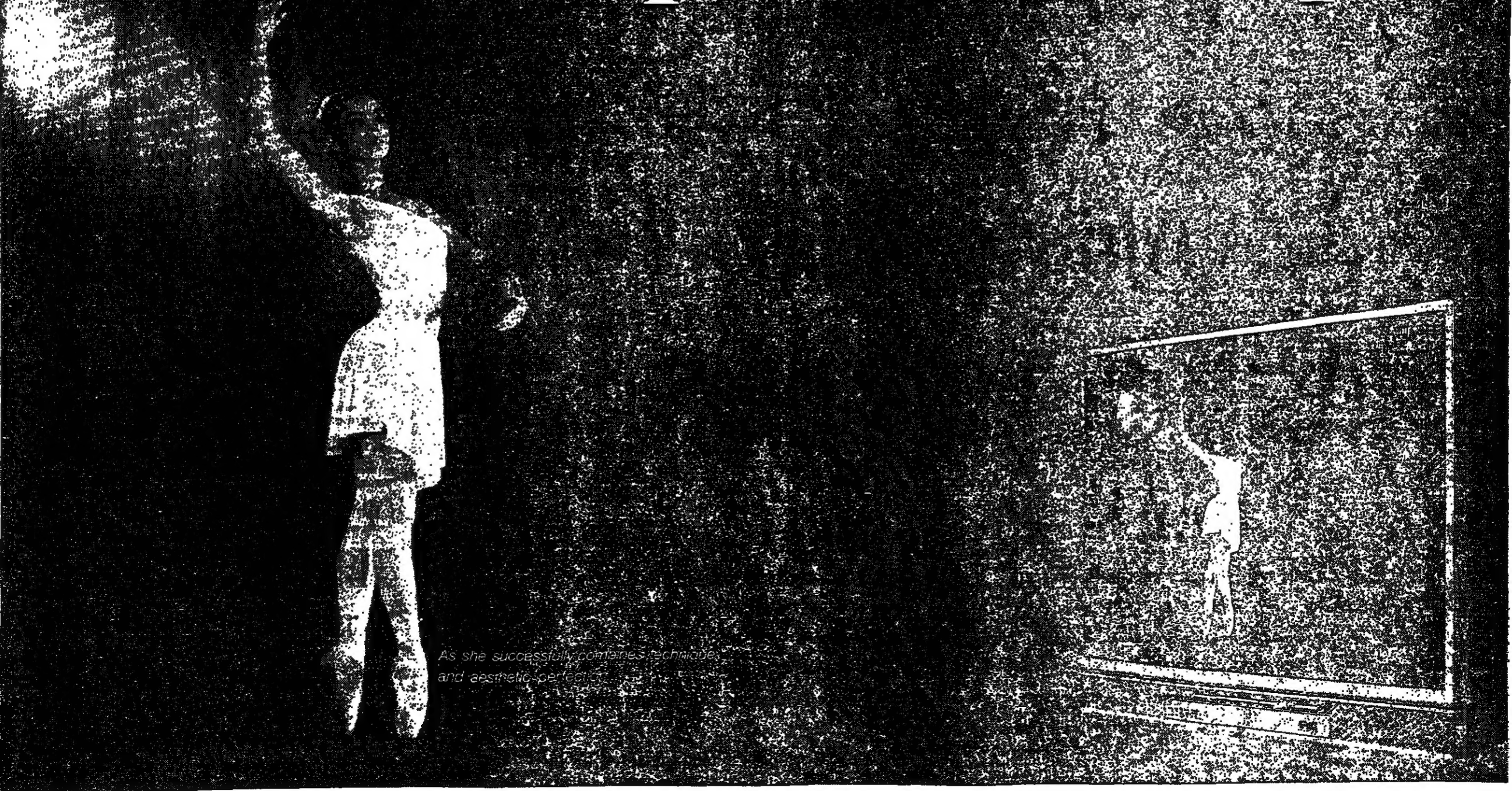
The society would press ministers for immediate fines "to suit the magnitude of the development". There was no excuse for anyone building without consent. Most councils could decide on plans within eight weeks.

The campaign is being launched after a spate of infringements of planning laws, including the case of the "Headington shark" at Oxford, in which William Heine was fined £1,000 at Oxford Crown Court for refusing to remove a 25ft glass fibre shark from the roof of his house.

By appealing to Mr Baker, the society hopes to secure the inclusion of a promise to strengthen planning laws in the next Tory manifesto.



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Village split as parents fight Welsh school policy

By TOM GILES

THE villagers of Dyfed Velindre, in Dyfed, south Wales, are divided over a question of language. Local feeling has been directed against a small group of parents who removed their children from Penboyr Primary School after protesting that its policy of taking lessons in Welsh would harm their children's education.

Dyfed county council last year designated Penboyr one of 200 primary schools, out of 340 in the county, that were to have a policy of teaching in Welsh. The council said that the schools, classified as category A, were chosen because they serve rural areas where Welsh is most widely spoken.

The initiative has aroused strong emotions in villages across Dyfed. Parents who have tried to move children to schools with more emphasis on English say they are being victimised by neighbours.

Chris Rankin, who moved to Velindre from England ten years ago, transferred her daughter, aged eight, to a private school 15 miles away because of her difficulties at Penboyr, says that many more parents want to remove their children from the schools but have been scared off by local hostility. She said: "One gentleman was spat on and pushed over in the road. Another woman has had 'Fascist' daubed on her front door."

Dr Alan Williams, Labour MP for Camarthen, has accused the council of "authoritarian tactics" in forcing the policy upon the 25,000 primary school children affected. Dyfed county council argues that category A schools still operate a bilingual policy, whereby English is used for pupils unfamiliar with Welsh. Children from the age of four

would gradually learn Welsh and be assessed in both languages at 11 as part of national curriculum testing.

Gerwin Morgan, the council's spokesman, said: "The problem has arisen because a lot of people have moved into rural Wales from England while the area is being depopulated of Welsh-speakers. We have therefore had a gradual dilution of our policy of teaching through Welsh in the 1970s and 1980s. A new policy had to be formulated to safeguard the native language."

"It has been concentrated upon children between the ages of four and seven because our experience has shown that these are the ages when children can best assimilate new languages."

He said: "They have no problems at all learning English. It is hurried at them from every direction anyway — in newspapers, on the television and on radio."

Most primary schools in urban areas of Dyfed had been designated category B, which allowed staff to teach mainly in English, with Welsh being spoken to those already fluent in it, he said.

Mrs Rankin denies that the category A policy is properly bilingual. She said: "This is a massive experiment and yet no one has been asked if they want to be included in it. Without warning, Dyfed has instituted a total Welsh policy, even though some 60 to 70 per cent in this area speak English as their mother tongue."

Her daughter, Jill, who was born in Wales, had already passed through bilingual nursery and infants schools and spoke Welsh when Penboyr implemented the council's policy. She suffered from mild dyslexia and could not cope and her reading age had fallen to five-and-a-half when she was seven.

Mrs Rankin said: "The school had a high level of Welsh usage anyway, but it just became completely predominant. Jill just did not know what was happening. She had always loved school, but suddenly became very unhappy. She would come home in tears, saying she wasn't allowed to speak English at school. It is a lie to say this is a bilingual policy. Children are being scolded for not speaking Welsh."

Mrs Rankin has joined Education First, a group of families opposed to the council's policy. It is headed by Blodwen Griffiths, a local teacher who spoke no English until she was ten.

John Phillips, Dyfed's director of education, says that Education First has little support across the county, a view echoed by many parents in Velindre. One, Margaret Young, who moved there from Leicestershire three years ago, said: "People who object are in a minority. Most of us who come here want to learn Welsh. Learning it makes the children better able to pick up other languages."

Letters, page 13



Trouble ahead over a bilingual teaching policy

Butterflies at risk as habitats disappear

THE butterfly population has declined substantially because many traditional habitats have almost disappeared, according to a new study. About three-quarters of the 59 varieties of butterfly resident in Britain 150 years ago have been affected. Four have become extinct and a further seven are threatened with extinction.

Two experts, Martin Warren and Trevor Lawson, say in *Green Magazine* that the losses follow a decline in traditional woodland management. Coppicing, which encourages butterfly colonies, is practised in only 2 per cent of woods, the rest are too shaded for most butterflies.

One of the worst affected is the heath fritillary, whose numbers have declined by 82 per cent since 1910. The Prince of Wales has established a reserve in Cornwall but its future is precarious. Dr Warren and Mr Lawson say it is crucial to introduce more open habitats into forests, preferably combined with the use of native trees and that it is vital to maintain traditional coppicing.

Ian MacLean, of the Nature Conservancy Council, said: "Only wider conservation policies, through which we can rebuild major features such as hedgerows, verges and meadows, will save our butterflies — not to mention bumble bees, crickets and grasshoppers — in the long term."



A competitor wearing a mask based on a Zulu design taking part in the poetry section of the street entertainer of the year awards in Soho, central London, yesterday

MPs want debate on archaeology takeover

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

A GROUP of MPs will try to halt a move by English Heritage which could end the work in London of the archaeologists who found the Rose and Globe theatres last year. The group hopes for a Commons debate this week.

English Heritage, statutory advisers to the environment secretary on archaeology, are to take on the strategic assessment and planning advisory role of the Museum of London and the Passmore Edwards Museum in Newham, in which they brief local authorities in the capital, other than the City of London, on the archaeological implications of planning proposals. With it will go a grant from English Heritage and, say the archaeologists, the museums' ability to carry out the kind of projects which unearthed the Elizabethan theatres.

A group of London MPs led by Simon Hughes, a Social Democrat, and including Tony Banks, Labour, and Gerald Bowden, Conservative, is attempting to get a Commons debate as well as urgent meetings with the chairman of English Heritage, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and David Trippier, the heritage minister.

The moves of English Heritage, however, were outlined to the authorities in May. "London presently lacks any strategic knowledge of the

archaeological assessment which synthesises current knowledge of the archaeological resource of the London area and defines priorities for the future." A spokesman at that time dismissed as a "scare story" a claim that the move would "tripple" archaeology in the capital.

Mr Hughes said yesterday: "We have been briefed by the director of the museum, archaeologists and academics from outside the museum and developers, and we feel this has to be debated as soon as possible. English Heritage appear to be breaking the understand-

ing under which they took over funding from the GLC in 1986, and to be going against all professional advice."

Geoffrey Wainwright, chief archaeologist for English Heritage, said: "Under the National Heritage Act of 1983 we were given a duty to secure the archaeology of London. We propose to do that duty by setting up an advisory service to help planning authorities during the planning process. The scheme has been to our own statutory advisers, such as Sir David Wilson of the British Museum, and it passed with flying colours."

Battersea decision likely next week

THE future of the transformation of Battersea power station into a leisure centre, with offices, hotels and a conference centre, is likely to be decided next week when Wandsworth council's planning committee meets to consider revised plans by the owner, John Broome (Christopher Worman writes).

Earlier this month the council's ruling Conservatives decided that the plans by Mr Broome, former owner of Alton Towers theme park, had

underestimated the volume of traffic. The group deferred a decision on the proposals in a compromise after a motion to narrow the scheme was narrowly defeated.

Mr Broome bought Battersea power station in southwest London for £16 million in 1987, but costs of transforming the 1930s listed building have risen from £40 million to £230 million. He ran out of money for the project, sold Alton Towers for £60 million and the building lies derelict.

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		Monthly Payment	\$498	\$445.50	\$464.25
		Finance Charges	NIL	NIL	NIL
		Total Credit Price	\$8760	\$8910	\$9085
1 Year	0%				
		Minimum Deposit 60%	\$5256	\$5346	
		Max. Repayment Period	24 months	24 months	
		Monthly Payment	\$146	\$148.50	
		Finance Charges	NIL	NIL	
		Total Credit Price	\$8760	\$8910	
2 Years	0%				EXCLUSIVE TO LE SPORT MODELS
		Minimum Deposit 20%	\$1762	\$1782	\$1817
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		Monthly Payment	\$240.80	\$244.92	\$249.73
		Finance Charges	\$1060.80	\$1058.12	\$1722.28
		Total Credit Price*	\$10445.80	\$10624.12	\$10832.28
3 Years	7.9% p.a. 15.7% APR				
		Minimum Deposit 30%	\$1752	\$1782	\$1817
		Max. Repayment Period	48 months	48 months	48 months
		Monthly Payment	\$197.97	\$201.36	\$205.32
		Finance Charges	\$2494.56	\$2537.28	\$2587.36
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مكازم الاصل

East Berlin coalition in danger of collapse

From ANNE McELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

EAST Germany's fragile three-party coalition narrowly survived a disagreement on the date of German reunification and the shape of the first German elections in December yesterday, but looks unlikely to survive until unification.

Rainer Ortleb, the Liberal leader, said that further discussion would take place in the summer holidays, but that he wanted his party to leave the coalition. Earlier, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) had complained that the Christian Democrats (CDU) were using "all the methods of unsavoury tactics" to steer the election in their favour.

Markus Meckel, the SPD foreign minister, attending a concert on the Potsdamerplatz at the weekend, said the coalition now looked "as fragile as the styrofoam wall" which had just symbolically tumbled down to mark the climax of the spectacle.

Lothar de Maizière, the prime minister, has been ac-

used by both the SPD and the Liberals of manoeuvring the date and manner of the election to benefit his party, the Christian Democrats. In a heated sitting of the Volkskammer on Friday, he turned down a proposal by the coalition partners to declare now the country's intention to unify on December 1, so that joint German elections could take place afterwards on the West German model. He said it was necessary to maintain a free hand in negotiating the second state treaty which will decide the small print of unification.

The holding of the elections before unification would clearly benefit his party, by splitting the left-wing vote between the communist Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS), the old opposition parties and the Social Democrats.

If the vote takes place after unity, it will be subject to the Federal Republic's five per cent hurdle and the parties' results would be measured on a pan-German basis which would effectively eradicate the PDS and minor parties but at the same time detract from the SPD vote.

The argument ended with the incongruous spectacle of the Christian Democrats voting with the communists, just as it had done as a "joke party" supporting the old communist party in power for 40 years, as one embittered SPD politician remarked.

Relations between the West German CDU and the East German CDU are also at an all-time low, with Herr de Maizière developing from a dependable supporter of Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, into a stubborn defender of East German interests.

A document leaked to the *Berliner Morgenpost* newspaper yesterday revealed that Herr de Maizière had demanded the clarification of all disputes about ownership of property in the East, and a guarantee that the former territory of East Germany would have special representation in a unified Germany before he was prepared to sign the unity treaty.

Whereas Bonn favours retaining the name Federal Republic of Germany for the new country, Herr de Maizière has complained that this gives no recognition to the contribution of East Germany and has put forward German Federal Republic as an alternative.

Call for quota on migrants

FROM REUTER IN BONN

THE premier of West Germany's wealthiest state, Baden-Württemberg, yesterday called for the introduction of annual quotas limiting immigration.

Lothar Späth, a member of the Christian Democrats of Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, told the newspaper *Bild* that West Germany was having difficulty absorbing a steady stream of immigrants from Eastern Europe.

"I do not see why, now that we are publicly embracing the Soviet Union and Poland every day and giving them financial aid, we should then admit their citizens as political refugees," Herr Späth said. "We will probably have more immigrants this year than the United States."

West Germany admitted more than 700,000 East Germans and ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe last year.

● JOHANNESBURG: More than 48,000 residents of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have inquired about immigrating to South Africa so far this year, state radio reported. (AP)

Madrid to vet Cuban refugees

By JUAN CARLOS GUMUCIO

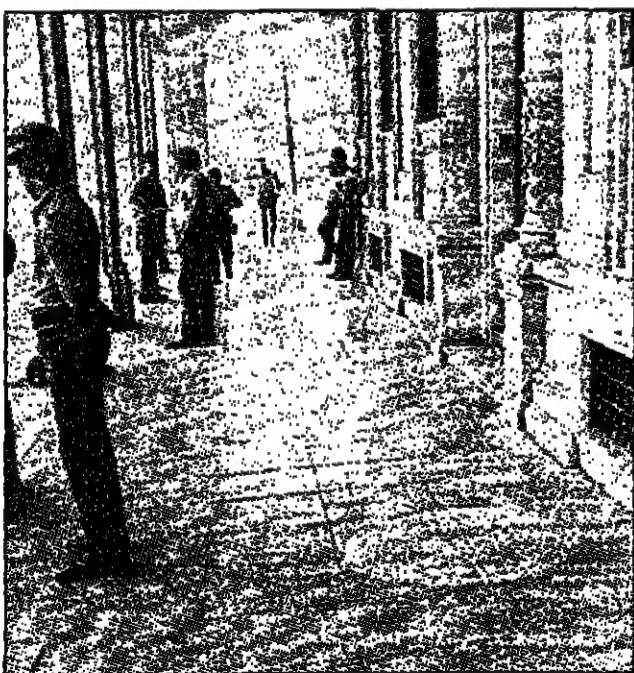
FEARS that some of the 18 Cubans who obtained refuge in the Spanish embassy in Havana last week may be agents of Cuba's secret police have prompted Spain to send a team of four special forces policemen to investigate asylum seekers. The decision was taken hours after nine Cubans climbed the embassy fence virtually under the noses of scores of Cuban police surrounding the Spanish mission in Havana on Saturday, official sources said yesterday.

"The Cuban police cordon is not very efficient for reasons that escape us," Juan Leña, the spokesman for the foreign ministry, told the state news agency Efe.

Suspicion is growing in Madrid that President Castro's government may be promoting an "avalanche" of Cuban dissidents in order to infiltrate provocateurs. Yesterday, Madrid newspapers speculated that the Cuban agents disguised as asylum-seekers may try to spark disturbances inside the embassy in an attempt to force Spain to close its gates to dissidents.

Spanish-Cuban relations plunged to a historic low last week after President Castro's scathing attack on Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the Spanish foreign minister, over the refugee issue. Spain has already suspended its economic assistance programme to Cuba, but according to government officials Madrid is not contemplating severing diplomatic relations with Havana.

Señor Leña, reiterated on Saturday that Spain will continue to grant asylum to Cuban dissidents and will not bow to pressure to hand them over to Havana.



Cuban policemen guarding the Spanish embassy in Havana where 18 Cubans inside are seeking asylum

Baltic states mourn 50 years of 'terror'

FROM REUTER IN MOSCOW

THE parliaments of Lithuania and Latvia at the weekend mourned the 50th anniversary of the absorption of the three Baltic states into the Soviet Union, saying it had brought them tragedy and terror.

But the Soviet parliament in Moscow marked the day by appealing to the three — Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — to co-operate in developing a new democratic future inside the Soviet Union.

President Gorbachev is trying to win agreement for a new union treaty which would keep all the Soviet Union's 15 republics in a looser framework. But the Baltic republics say they want full freedom.

Conservative Soviet newspapers hailed the controversial parliamentary votes which brought the three states, independent for barely 20 years, into the union on July 21, 1940.

But the parliament of Lithuania, most radical of the three, said in a statement that

there had been no mandate for union from its people at that time. Rather, it was implemented through a reign of terror. "July 21 remains a day of injury, humiliation and tragedy in our memory," it said.

Algirdas Brazauskas, head of Lithuania's breakaway Communist party, told parliament: "To communists, and to all decent people of Lithuania, July 21 is the day which reminds them of the tragic fate of the Lithuanian people."

Flags flew at half-mast in Lithuania's capital Vilnius. But a rally in support of remaining in the Soviet Union drew several hundred people, according to a television news report.

A statement from the parliament of neighbouring Latvia said any celebration of the anniversary was an insult. The parliament of the northernmost republic Estonia apparently did not mark the date.



Former Ceausescu aides listening attentively during their first day in court in Bucharest as their lawyer won the fight to have one judge replaced

Time running out for world trade agreement

FROM MICHAEL BINYON AND PETER GUILFORD IN BRUSSELS

AFTER years of procrastination, months of heated bargaining and a sudden rush of political urgency, negotiators in the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) sit down in Geneva today in a last effort to agree on the way the world conducts its trade, before time runs out in December and the whole enterprise collapses.

Completing the Uruguay round is one of the herculean tasks facing the European Community this busy year. But while such issues as German unification and the push for political union have moved ahead more quickly than anyone foresaw, the GATT talks are in real danger of failure.

The talks will have a larger impact on ordinary voters' lives in both Europe and America than almost all the political movements sweeping the West. GATT now covers \$3,000 billion (£1,667 billion) in goods, and \$600 billion (£333 billion) in services. It is for this very reason that the talks have set the US and EC dangerously at loggerheads, as each seeks to protect vital sectors of their economies.

At stake today, when the trade negotiations committee meets, are four years of hard-fought compromises and near-agreement. The Uruguay round, the eighth such negotiation, covers 15 main areas, the most important being agriculture, textiles, services, trade-related investment, copyright and intellectual

property. And, for the first time, it proposes a binding international forum for settling trade disputes among the 107 nations taking part.

Surprisingly good progress has been made in new areas: trade policy, reciprocal access to banking markets and global laws to stamp out counterfeiting. But there are two fields which threaten to bring down everything else. The first is textiles: negotiators are looking for a replacement to the current multi-fibre arrangement. The US, hard hit by cut-price competition, especially from Asia, wants a new global quota system, with import levels set for each country. But this would impose restrictions for the first time on many European countries.

The second and more entrenched dispute is over agriculture. The US wants to abolish virtually all subsidies. The EC argues that physical conditions cannot be equated: million-acre US farms cannot be treated like smallholdings in the Scottish Highlands or vineyards in Tuscany. Brussels says agriculture can never be entirely deregulated.

Brussels has, however, accepted that things cannot go on as they are: farms must be managed in a more market-oriented way, surpluses must be cut and the world trading system must be better organised. But Washington accuses the EC of refusing to negotiate seriously.

The G-7 economic summit in Houston attempted to grasp this nettle, with a compromise paper that appeared to commit the Europeans to the aim of gradually making deep cuts in farm support. But even that commitment now looks less secure: the Europeans have since been quietly suggesting that they have not been pushed any further down the US road than before.

Brussels is now finding the pressure intolerable, and has hinted it will unveil specific new concessions shortly. It has already mounted a publicity blitz to avoid being cast as the "bad boy" of the talks.

But if Brussels feels cornered on farming, it has taken the high ground over liberalising services. Officials here insist nations cannot pick and choose according to national interests, but must open up all services equally. The US shares this view. But there are wide differences with some of those in the Cairns group of middle-income nations.

The noisy disputes between Washington and Brussels have masked deep rifts between some of the other participants. The spectre of uncontrollable Japanese economic expansion hangs over many worried nations.

A collapse would strengthen the hand of hardline protectionists in the US who see punitive retaliation as the only language the Japanese and Europeans understand. Suddenly the world may find that GATT, in all its numbing complexity, can have dangerous consequences.

Ethnic vote fuels Bulgaria tension

FROM TIM JUDAH IN KARDZALI, SOUTHERN BULGARIA

A DANGEROUS tension is developing in southern Bulgaria between nationalists and the area's ethnic Turkish majority. For the past week this town has been paralysed by nationalists angry that ethnic Turks have taken their seats in the newly elected parliament in Sofia, while Turks say that if the nationalists succeed in their aims the region will "explode".

For the past week nationalists have picketed local government buildings, cut off rail and bus links to the outside and supervised a general strike. Kardzali is a predominantly Bulgarian town surrounded by a rural population of Turks who voted for the Movement for Rights and Freedoms.

There were eerie scenes in Kardzali early on Saturday as 1,000 nationalist demonstrators awaited the return of their MP from Sofia. The square, decorated by signs reading "Kardzali is a fortress of Bulgarian culture", echoed to the sound of Bulgarian epic songs while hundreds danced.

The crowd was finally addressed by Dimitar Arnaudov. He is the sole MP for the Kardzali-based Fatherland Party of Labour. He asked for a winding down of the strike, urging his followers to be patient. Flanked by men holding Bulgarian flags, Mr Arnaudov said: "We look forward to the joy that struggle brings."

Mr Arnaudov and other party officials say that they are

not anti-Turkish and do not want to ban the Movement for Rights and Freedoms. They say simply that it is "illegal" and that its status as the third largest party in parliament must be investigated.

However, party supporters are less careful with their words. Dimo Georgiev said: "We're not against the Turks, but just against their leaders. They are constantly speaking against Bulgaria. Their party must be dissolved." Another man said: "I'm not scared of the Muslims but I don't trust their leaders. The Turkish border is only 60 kilometres away and we know that the Turks have got 450,000 men and tanks ready and waiting there."

The Kardzali protests are symptomatic of a deep-rooted fear of Bulgaria's one million strong Turkish community and the former colonial power, Turkey. Many analysts predict that as Bulgaria's economic situation deteriorates an increasing number of politicians will attempt to curry favour with voters by playing the nationalist card.

Conscious of this, the leaders of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms have so far kept a low profile in parliament and counselled caution and reconciliation. This message has filtered through to the Turkish villages around Kardzali, whence thousands fled Bulgarian persecution last year.

But local Turks are still enraged to hear the persistent nationalist suggestion that "there are no ethnic Turks, only Bulgarian Muslims". They say that they are Turks and want rights, including Turkish language schooling, television and radio.

Ramadan Mehmedov Muradov said: "For the moment we are being patient, but if the nationalists have our party thrown out of parliament or consistently frustrate our demands, things will explode. They would have to bring in the army, the militia and helicopters as there are a lot of us to take on around here."

● SOFIA: The granddaughter of Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's ousted communist chief, has expressed fears for his safety, saying the country's new leaders were afraid of his past misdeeds.

Evgenia Zhivkova said: "I personally fear that something bad could happen to him, which will prevent him talking." (Reuters)

Ousting of judge delays genocide trial

FROM CATHERINE ADAMS IN BUCHAREST

THE judge presiding over the trial for alleged genocide of 23 former Communist party bosses has been dismissed by his own tribunal after claims that he might be biased.

The trial of the late Nicolae Ceausescu's closest political associates was adjourned soon after it opened on Saturday, when the four-man tribunal accepted the defence lawyer's appeal to replace the judge, on the grounds that he was one of the five judges who sent Ceausescu and his wife Elena to the firing squad on the same charge.

Mircea Stanculescu told the court it was illegal for someone who had judged one genocide case to judge a second. "I'm not convinced Major-General Ion Nistor is able to detach himself from the views he held at the trial of the Ceausescus. He might assume from the beginning these people are guilty of genocide and have already decided on a sentence before the trial starts," the defence lawyer said.

The 23 accused appeared in the small court where four former ministers were sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in genocide earlier this year. The 23 were accused because they took part in a teleconference with the Ceausescus on December 17 in which they are said to have agreed with his order to fire on demonstrators. The shots that were fired in Timisoara later that day began the revolution.

Two of the 23 accused failed to appear due to illness. The request for the replacement of General Nistor had been made by the dictator's closest aides, Silviu Cuticaneanu, former party secretary, and Mihai Gere, chief of the party offices.

Another defendant is Ana Muresan, formerly the minister responsible for food distribution, who had just returned from giving evidence at the trial in Sibiu of Nicu Ceausescu, the dictator's son. Her voice quavered with anxiety. Mrs Muresan had told the Sibiu court that Mr Ceausescu's efforts to feed his people while the rest of the country went hungry should be praised.

On Friday, the late dictator's voice echoed round the Sibiu court as the trial listened to a crackly recording of the teleconference on which the trial of the 23 hinges. Ceausescu, addressing 41 regional party chiefs on an open line across the nation, almost screams in panic as he commands them to defend socialism at all costs. "You must shoot anyone who attacks our society," he screams, urged on vehemently by Elena. Party bosses can be heard telling the dictator everything is calm.

Trials since the revolution have tended to become bogged down in confusion as the courts try to unravel events instead of proving charges.

The trial of Nicu Ceausescu was postponed on Friday for another month after Paula Jacob, the defence lawyer, argued that more witnesses had to be heard in order to get a full picture of what happened in Sibiu. "Unless we continue to search we'll never find the truth," she said.

● Revolution celebrated: A commemorative march on Saturday to mark the seven months since the December revolution that toppled Nicolae Ceausescu turned into an anti-communist rally as demonstrators chanted "Down with communism". (AP)

Prague peace role backed

By ANDREW McEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

BRITAIN is to back Prague as the headquarters of East-West relations in the post-cold war era, a move which will please the Czechoslovaks but disappoint the Austrians.

Britain's support for Prague underlines the big improvement in relations since the fall of the communist government last year. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, begins a visit to Czechoslovakia today, and Margaret Thatcher will follow in the autumn.

Prague is lobbying to be chosen as the site of the permanent secretariat of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), which has become the most important forum for building a new European order. It has had no

permanent home until now, but a summit in November will decide where it should be established.

The summit is also expected to set up a CSCE centre for the prevention of conflict, which would be a non-military counterpart to the Nato and Warsaw Pact alliances. London accepts that the new institutions should be established in East European countries, as most international organisations have their headquarters in the West. Prague is felt to have a strong claim.

Austria has been lobbying for support, pointing out that it has been the main centre for CSCE forums which have helped to bring about the relaxation of tensions. The CSCE was established at Hel-

sinki in 1975 and has produced a number of agreements on human rights and confidence-building measures.

Despite these successes, Britain does not see Vienna as the future home of the CSCE. It is felt to have had its share of international organisations already, being the third United Nations city after New York and Geneva.

Mr Hurd is to sign an agreement in Prague to co-operate in fighting terrorism, a move underlining how much has changed. Czechoslovakia, under the previous government, trained terrorists and sold Semtex in huge quantities to Libya, which supplied the IRA. It was also used in the bomb which caused the Lockerbie disaster.

Russians repent for crimes of the revolution

THREE years ago Muscovites were queuing at city cinemas to see a film called *Repentance*. Some, when they saw it, wept; others protested at the insult to their heritage. But those who shed tears far outnumbered the protesters.

Repentance, widely shown abroad, examined the phenomenon of Stalin. It asked, through harrowing episodes from the past, why Russians tolerated the purges and the camps and the personality cult and why they still could not rid themselves of Stalin's legacy. It drew the tentative conclusion that "We all bear guilt for what happened". The film, which had lain for almost 20 years on the censor's shelf, accurately reflected the mood of people who were slowly emerging into the light of early glasnost. It was part of what became a general orgy of breast-beating about the evils of Stalin.

In the past few months, however, some writers have started to delve deeper, and have addressed the issue of a much earlier crime: the murder of the tsar and his family

by the Bolsheviks in 1918. Until recently, most Russian schoolchildren knew, or thought they knew, that the tsar's family had been allowed to go peacefully into exile, and that, in the unlikely event that anyone had been killed, the deed was fully justified, either by the crimes they had committed or by the cruelty and desperation of the times. Now, in the 73rd year since the murders at Yekaterinburg (now Sverdlovsk), nobody is so sure.

Last week was the 72nd anniversary of the murder of Tsar Nicholas II. Small crowds gathered in the grounds of two Moscow mosques to mourn his passing and to pray to him to intercede for the salvation of Russia. A similar ceremony was held in Sverdlovsk and was shown on national television news.

Last year an attempt to honour the tsar in the place of his death had been broken up by police. For many, and not only for the self-styled monarchist party, there was nostalgia and more than an

expression of hope, however unrealistic, that one day Russia might again be ruled by a tsar. It reflects a widespread feeling that all Russians who accepted Bolshevik rule somehow became accomplices in the tsar's murder. The sense of guilt is deepened by the recognition that the crime has gone unpunished for more than 70 years. This was the point, people are saying, at which Russia lost its sense of

and devoted to the cause of Russia. On stage his wife, four daughters and haemophilic son and heir are bathed in light and canonised as innocents slaughtered for the sake of a false ideal. The Bolsheviks are presented as a motley crew. The one genuine idealist throws down his gun and leaves the cause after arguing unsuccessfully that the tsar should be put on trial.

The play is called "... I Will Repay", and the script makes clear that this is part of the biblical quotation: "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord: I will repay." It also makes clear that the 72 years since the tsar's murder, 72 years of what many now regard as torment and inhumanity, are to be seen as God's vengeance on Russia for the murder of the tsar. A similar message is conveyed by the deeply pessimistic film, *You Can't Live Like This* which (contrary to predictions) has been on general release for the past month in the Soviet capital.

The film portrays contemporary Soviet life as a sequence of unrelieved gloom

and degradation, and argues that the Soviet Union has been an immoral society ever since that first crime (the murder of innocents) went unpunished. It concludes by calling for the current leaders, as heirs of the Bolsheviks, to repent and be brought to justice at a latterday Nuremberg trial. So many people have now seen that film that allusions to it are commonplace. Even President Gorbachev, in his closing speech to the party congress this month, was driven to insist that there was no need for confessions or new Nuremberg trials, only for hard work.

But, despite Mr Gorbachev's words, there is pressure for the communists to acknowledge, if not absolve, what is increasingly seen as a root cause of 72 years of suffering. Last week, at one of the services of commemoration for the tsar, mourners held up a placard saying "Perestroika is the repentance of Soviet power before the people". But repentance, for many Russians, is no longer enough. They want vengeance.

-MOSCOW COMMENTARY-

MARY DEJEVSKY

Balance of justice in flux as liberal quits US Supreme Court

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

IN A move with profound consequences for America's future social and political direction, William Brennan, the US Supreme Court's most senior member and its foremost liberal, announced his retirement at the weekend. His sudden departure gives President Bush the chance to appoint a conservative to replace him and shift the balance of power in a nine-member court where the conservatives have a razor-thin majority over the liberals.

This would ultimately affect the law on a vast range of controversial issues, from criminal rights and the death penalty to the constitutionality of affirmative action programmes for minorities, from civil rights generally to freedom of expression and flag-burning.

It also gives Mr Bush the chance to appoint someone hostile to abortion, thus paving the way for a future ruling that would overturn the 1973 *Roe v Wade* decision, which established a woman's constitutional right to abortion. Bolstered by three Reagan appointees, the court has divided 4-4 on what is the most divisive political issue of the moment in the United States, with the position of Sandra Day O'Connor, the

ninth member, still ambiguous.

In short, Justice Brennan's retirement at the age of 84 has presented Mr Bush with one of the most critical and politically explosive decisions of his 18 months in office, and raises the prospect of a re-run of the 1987 battle when the Democrat-controlled Senate refused to confirm President Reagan's nomination of Robert Bork, the darling of the right-wing. It comes shortly before critical mid-term elections for the Senate, the House of Representatives and 36 state governorships.

Reaganite conservatives, disgruntled with Mr Bush's performance to date, are portraying the appointment as his last chance to prove his commitment to their cause. "After Lithuania, after reneging on the no-new-taxes pledge, after inviting gays and lesbians into the White House, after granting trade status to China, this is a chance for Bush to redeem himself," Robert Billings, legislative director of the American Conservative Union, said.

However, congressional Democrats are warning of a bruising battle if Mr Bush does not consult the Senate and choose a moderate, consensus nominee. "He has to ask himself how he wants history to judge him," Senator Patrick Leahy, a Democratic member of the Senate judiciary committee, said.

Both the pro- and anti-abortion lobbies are preparing for campaigns to influence the outcome. The National Abortion Rights Action League began sending out half a million letters to supporters at the weekend, urging them to mobilise and contribute financially to the battle. "This is indeed the moment of truth," said Kate Michelman, the league's executive director. "Just as we stopped Robert Bork, we must stop any nominee who is not pro-choice."

The National Right to Life

Committee was equally adamant that Mr Bush had to appoint someone overtly opposed to abortion, placing the president in a politically precarious position. Pro-life forces were a powerful constituency in Mr Bush's election, but he has since found his anti-abortion stance to be out of tune with majority opinion.

According to administration sources, Mr Bush intends to make a rapid nomination, possibly as early as this week, with a view to having the nominee confirmed by the Senate and in place for the court's opening session in October. Up to 15 names are being considered, including Kenneth Starr, the solicitor general and the administration's leading courtroom lawyer, Carla Hills, the US trade representative.

Mr Starr is the favourite, but Mr Bush might try to defuse the impact of the appointment by choosing Ferdinand Fernandez, a federal appeals court judge from California, who would be the Supreme Court's first Hispanic.

Another problem for Mr Bush is that a judge's political bent often becomes apparent only after his appointment. Justice Brennan was a prime example. Appointed by Eisenhower, a Republican president, in 1956, he spent the next three and a half decades shaping the court in his own liberal or "humanist" mould.

Justice Brennan's retirement, hastened by a small stroke last spring, inspired a torrent of tributes and left America's liberals fearing the worst. Senator Edward Kennedy said he had earned "an extraordinary place in American history", and was one of "the greatest justices the country has ever had".

Walter Dellinger, a liberal professor of law at Duke University, said: "This could be a tragedy for the court and the country."



Ceremonial splash: Barbara Bush, the US First Lady, watched by President Bush, uses the traditional bottle of champagne to christen the US navy's new supercarrier, the USS George Washington, in a Virginia shipyard.

Pretoria arrests 40 on eve of talks

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

POLICE have arrested a large number of alleged African National Congress insurgents who, it is said, had infiltrated South Africa to set up arms caches and secret hide-outs.

According to reports here yesterday at least 40 ANC infiltrators have been arrested. Police said investigations were continuing and that a large quantity of arms, including knives, assault rifles and a rocket launcher, had been seized. Independent sources claimed the insurgents were members of a secret unit of the ANC's armed wing, known as the "uMkhonto we Sizwe" (the spear of the nation), and that they were also members of the South African Communist Party.

However, Walter Sisulu, the internal leader of the ANC, said yesterday that groups had been returning to the country regularly since the organisation was unbanned in February. He said the arrests could be a tactic to put pressure on the organisation before the next round of peace talks with the government.

The disclosure of the arrests comes as a two-day meeting begins today in Johannesburg of the ANC's national executive. These talks are being viewed as crucial to the continuation of negotiations.

Last Friday, after his six-week overseas tour, Nelson Mandela, the ANC deputy president, met President F. W. de Klerk in Pretoria. They agreed that the next round of full-scale talks would start on August 6. The key issue will be the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

There is growing concern in government and diplomatic circles at the degree of control Mr Mandela has over the ANC. There are signs that militant elements are becoming impatient with what they view as the conciliatory attitude towards Pretoria of the "old guard", represented by Mr Mandela, aged 72, and Mr Sisulu, aged 78. These fears have been highlighted by a saboteur speech last week by hardliner Chris Hani, that the ANC might have to seize power if the government did not shift to apartheid.

Police appeared anxious that these arrests be viewed in a similar light to the detonations of right-wingers after recent bombings, in which two black people were killed and more than a score injured, and claims of a plot to assassinate President de Klerk and Mr Mandela.

Captain Piet Bothma, a spokesman for the law and order minister, said: "We don't just arrest people because they are members of an organisation but because they are involved in acts of violence. If there is a threat to law and order from the right or the left, we will act against it."

Meanwhile, offices of the ruling National Party in Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State, were badly damaged by a bomb yesterday. Nobody was hurt. Police said commercial explosives, the trademark of right-wing extremists opposed to President de Klerk's reforms, were used.

This is the third such attack, using commercial explosives, on the party's offices in less than a month. On July 8 police seized a large cache of explosives found at a house in Johannesburg's eastern suburbs. Three white men were arrested.

Manila calls off search for victims

Manila - Rescuers yesterday ended their search for survivors in the earthquake-battered city of Baguio as aftershocks were felt here and in Baguio. Relief agencies said the death toll could top 1,300.

President Aquino, in calling off the search, said foreign experts believed the chances of finding anyone still alive in the wreckage were nil. She thanked the foreign agencies for their rescue efforts. (AFP)

Death plunge

Delhi - Forty people were killed when a bus plunged into a river near the Indian town of Varanasi. (Reuters)

Arms charge

Marseilles - Three security officers at the French embassy in Beirut have been charged with smuggling arms from Lebanon to France. (Reuters)

Swim to safety

Cape Town - Gustav Smit, aged 16, swam to safety through shark-infested seas after an aircraft crash. (Reuters)

Fiji boycott

Suva - Fiji's opposition, deposed in a coup in 1987, said it would boycott elections to be held after a new constitution becomes law. (Reuters)

Slander suit

Karachi - The husband of Benazir Bhutto, the prime minister, is seeking \$175,000 (\$95,000) from politicians for calling him corrupt. (Reuters)

Minister resigns

Caracas - Augusto Faria Viza, the Venezuelan transport minister, has resigned, over allegations that he took a kickback. (Reuters)

Ariane attempt

Kosmos, French Cosmos - An Ariane rocket is set to lift off tomorrow, ending a five-month layoff after an explosion in February. (AFP)

Prisoner escapes

Johannesburg - Ernest Hewitt, a prisoner awaiting trial, was freed in a dramatic shootout at the general hospital here. (AFP)

Heat wave

Paris - Hundreds of people were taken to hospitals over the weekend as temperatures approached 104°F. (Reuters)

Algeria party

Algiers - A new opposition political party, National Democratic Conference, has been founded. (AFP)

Talks stalemate

San José, Costa Rica - Salvadorean peace talks between the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front guerrillas and the government are deadlocked.

Male bride

Peking - A Vietnamese man disguised as a woman was sold in marriage by a crafty matchmaker to an unwitting farmer. (Reuters)

A strip too far

St Tropez - The resort famed for pioneering the bikini and topless bathing, has said non to full nudity. (Reuters)

Tehran defends Iraq in oil row

By JUAN CARLOS GUMUCIO

IRAN yesterday unexpectedly voiced support for its one-time bitter enemy, Iraq, as Egypt continued its efforts to defuse tension in the Gulf stemming from Iraqi threats against Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

The tension arose last week after President Saddam Hussein of Iraq warned the two countries that he could use force to punish them for ignoring Opec oil production quotas. He had accused Kuwait of drilling for oil on Iraqi territory, exceeding its own production quota and flooding the oil market to keep down prices.

While most of the Arab countries have remained silent over Iraq's threat, Iran supported Iraq's tough stance, saying that it reflected the sentiments of all other Opec member states.

The *Tehran Times* daily newspaper, which dutifully reflects the views of President Rafsanjani, said that violation of Opec quotas had harmed the organisation by causing a severe drop in oil prices. It said practical "means of punishment against quota violators seem a necessity".

The *Kayhan International* daily newspaper said that Kuwait and the emirates "have made so many enemies through their past irrational behaviour that they should expect little or no sympathy from other producers at the upcoming ministerial (Opec) session in Geneva".

Kuwait yesterday launched a diplomatic offensive in the region to explain the country's oil policies.

President Mubarak of Egypt said in a televised speech that Baghdad's anger was a passing cloud. Mr Mubarak said President Saddam "is capable in his wisdom of overcoming this problem calmly and with objectivity".

Thousands affected by 'America's Chernobyl'

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THOUSANDS of people who lived near a nuclear weapons plant in the Pacific northwest region of the United States in the late 1940s are coming to terms with the ugly fact that they were victims of what has now been dubbed "America's Chernobyl".

Special telephone lines have been jammed with callers seeking information since the energy secretary revealed earlier this month that secret releases of radiation from the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, which made plutonium for nuclear weapons, led to widespread exposure.

The government admitted that some infants received doses of 2,900 rads, equivalent to the radiation exposure of natives of the Marshall Islands after a hydrogen bomb test in 1954. One rad is a measure of radiation roughly equivalent to the amount absorbed in a dozen chest X-rays. Nuclear-weapon plant workers in the US are limited to a level of five rads a year.

Official data about radiation emissions at the Hanford plant were released to the public in 1986 after the threat of a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit, but its implications have just been assessed after a two-year study. The government-sponsored report, prepared by a panel of scientists and civilians from the area, found that from 1944 to 1955, the Hanford plant poured 530,000 curies of radioactive iodine into the air, roughly comparable to the amount released in the Chernobyl accident in 1986, and thousands of times greater than the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania in 1979.

Radioactive iodine was released at Hanford when spent reactor fuel rods were chemically dissolved to produce a weapons-grade plutonium. Called I-131, the substance was blown away by the wind and contaminated surround-

ing fields. Those people drinking milk from cows which had eaten contaminated grass were affected by the radioactive iodine, which attacks the thyroid gland.

The inch-thick report found that half the 270,000 residents near by had probably received small doses between 1944 and 1947, the period of greatest emissions. But about 13,500 people received doses of more than 33 rads. About 1,200 people may have received thyroid doses of up to 650 rads, and about a dozen living in a particularly vulnerable downwind site could have had thyroid doses of 2,900 rads.

Papers released by the government show that staff at Hanford were aware of the danger of the radiation releases at the time. A report in March 1948 by the radiation

health and safety chief warned that the emissions "can produce radiation damage", and said: "The theoretical possibility of injury developing 15 years from now poses a serious problem."

The non-governmental National Resources Defense Council claims that a deliberate large-scale radiation release from the plant in 1949, intended as an experiment on fall-out patterns, was still classified information. Residents of the affected area, who call themselves "the downwinders", are outraged.

"We trusted the government," said Mary Pengelly, who was brought up near the plant. "We paid too high a price. We were worth more."

She said seven of the nine children in her family had thyroid disease.



An aircraft passing by the sun during yesterday's partial solar eclipse over Honolulu, Hawaii. Over Helsinki, the eclipse was total and thousands of Finns watched the momentary darkening of the sky (AP reports). One spectator described it as "a cosmic light show, equally frightening and fascinating". The light quickly changed from a summer dawn to a dark dusk which lasted about a minute.

OSLO NOTEBOOK by Tony Samstag

Austere summer beauty comes to Europe's coldest spot

Drevsjoe, a Norwegian hamlet, is a farming, skiing and camping centre in a district known as Femund about 150 miles north of Oslo, near the Swedish border.

It had its moment of global fame in the new year of 1987, before the greenhouse effect became fashionable, when the weather station there measured a temperature of -47°C, the coldest in Europe. Unprecedented numbers of foreign journalists visited the place, watched their breath freeze, chatted to the hardy old gent charged with reading the local official thermometer very early each morning, and departed thanking their gods that they lived elsewhere.

What they could not have imagined in those circumstances was the unearthly beauty of Femund in summer, constant winds, frequent drizzle and low temperatures notwithstanding. Most of the Femund region, named for a huge freshwater inland sea at its heart, is a mountainous plateau about 1,500 ft in altitude and covering more than 2,000 square miles. In these austere latitudes marginal

landscapes have evolved that can seem as formally laid out as the grounds of any English stately home: trees elegantly spaced wide apart, attractive paths on a springy carpet of reindeer moss around and under them; lake-shore edges so finely traced as to look manicured, and perhaps a bird or two, the birdsong echoing beguilingly in all that spaciousness as in a recording studio. Such are the splendours of a natural environment poor to the verge of oblivion. Here it is the paucity of species that dictates the beauty of the moment.

Half the population or more of this country goes to places like Drevsjoe at least twice a year: for skiing at Easter, and for the national summer holidays in July. Once there, away from the tatty clusters of camping vans, tents and cabins, the trippers simply vanish into the immensity of the countryside. Even in high holiday season you can travel through Femund for days (indeed, you can die there) and never see another soul. There will be small herds of free-range domesticated reindeer,

scampering and bounding oddly like dogs; and elk; and the occasional bear. And, whatever you may have heard about acid rain, in the lakes and rivers there will be fish.

Another claim to notoriety for Femund, although little understood by the outside world, is that it is home to the southernmost population of Laplanders, or Sami as they prefer to be known, the indigenous Nordic people, and that it was the southern, sub-Arctic Sami - not, as is often reported, the Arctic populations - who suffered from radioactive contamination after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in 1986. Local reindeer meat, berries and fish, traditional sources of sustenance and income for the Sami, are still being monitored regularly. These things can only be eaten sparingly, and sometimes not at all, a state of affairs likely to continue for generations.

But fish from very large lakes such as Femund itself are safe enough, and the fisherman's co-operative at the tiny port of Elga (Elk creek) reports a bumper catch this year of *sik*, known in English as whitefish or pout. The ten-

man co-operative, the only such in inland Norway, averages 20 tonnes of fish a year, mostly *sik* and char, representing a cash turnover of about £60,000.

The *sik* are especially popular. They are sold fresh, smoked, marinated in several ways, or peppered. The latest variation is *sik-burgers*. Although a recent export drive to Germany failed for complicated reasons of differing national temperaments, the success of the *sik-burger* has featured in national as well as local news headlines.

Not that ten fishermen can hope to survive on £60,000 worth of *sik* alone. In fact, most of the co-operative members are farmers, supplementing their family income, which as a rule is not inconsiderable, from the sparse natural resources of Femund. In the Nordic countries farming often means forestry as well as the more conventional styles of husbandry, plus as many part-time or second jobs as can be scrounged from the local economy, and always huge government subsidies. Norway's agricultural subsidies are the second highest in the

world after Switzerland, and with horrendous import barriers to match. In a damning report last May, the OECD estimated the cost to the Norwegian taxpayer at well over £150 million in 1989, almost double the average for member countries.

As a result, Norwegian food is probably the most expensive in the world, and of a monocotony seldom experienced this side of what we used to call the Iron Curtain. This may explain the popularity of the *sik-burger*. It certainly accounts for the fact that the average Norwegian shop which costs nine times the price in Brussels.

Most of the Sami are no longer nomadic, although quite a few continue to use their impervious language, as is their hard-won legal right, and a Sami parliament was set up earlier this year with the theoretical power to influence relevant national legislation. Otherwise, wherever he lives, the average Sami shares the lot of the average ethnic Norwegian: short days working or hustling, long nights in front of the television or

video, and a pervasive sense of isolation in an impoverished national culture whose proudest expressions are sport and the microwave oven.

On the shore of Drevsjoe lake is Blokksdalen, an open-air Sami folk museum. It is a sprawling, idyllic but haunted place, with about 30 separate exhibits dating from the mid-18th century to the recent past. Most are ranching, farming or residential structures, most often resembling crude heaps of sod or twigs from the outside, ingeniously wrought within, typical of Sami winter settlements. With one exception, they feel as dead as Pompeii.

That exception is a sort of holy relic, a wooden doorway that once framed a hide-out from which resistance fighters operated during the late stages of the second world war. Here, in the heart of Femund, those times are still very much alive. This exhibit is by far the best documented (albeit in the Norwegian language) at Blokksdalen, vivid with old photographs, framed letters and a yellowing pamphlet on a string detailing the short but exciting life of the hide-out.

Maude visit marks first steps to end Peking's isolation

By ANDREW MCEWEN

FRANCIS Maude, minister of state at the Foreign Office, has given a clear indication in an interview with *The Times* that Britain wants to improve relations with China after a year of semi-isolation since the Tiananmen Square massacre.

He will be the first minister from Europe to visit China since the massacre, in June 1989, when he arrives in Peking tomorrow afternoon. Before leaving yesterday, he said Europe should respond to gestures by China and should not isolate it.

Mr Maude's visit does not mark the end of the ban on high-level visits enforced by the European Community. But Britain has been given an exemption by the EC, and the visit could be a step towards ending the ban. Such a move could come in September after a meeting between the Chinese foreign minister and three of his EC counterparts. Mr Maude implied that Britain would favour dropping the ban. British policy has taken into account that a year has passed since the massacre, that there are signs of reform, that hundreds of detainees have been released,

and that Fang Lizhi, the astrophysicist, has been allowed to come to Britain.

"In the light of that we need to be careful not to let China feel that she is isolated. We need to respond to positive moves that they have made while retaining a concern about continuing human rights problems," Mr Maude said.

Human rights groups have been dismayed at the gradual relaxation of measures against Peking because many Chinese students are still in prison. Mr Maude said he planned to remind Peking of continuing Western concern.

Cyril Lin, programme director of the Centre for Modern Chinese Studies at Oxford, yesterday supported Mr Maude's decision to respond to China's gestures. "These are public relations gimmicks. It is quite right to indicate approval that China is making an attempt to respond to the West's concerns. But the question is whether the British government will use this opportunity to convey to China that any significant (improvement of relations) will be contingent on a fun-

damental change of policy in China," Mr Lin said.

However, Mr Maude's visit is not well timed, coming just after a debate in the Lords on legislation to give British passports to 50,000 key Hong Kong people and their families. Peking regards the legislation as a breach of the 1984 Sino-British joint declaration on the future of the colony, which will come under Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

The minister will try to persuade the Chinese authorities that the sole aim of the legislation is to increase the confidence of the people of Hong Kong to remain in the colony in the face of mass emigration. Peking, however, is likely to attack the policy again. But London will be looking for the right signals: if Peking's rebuke is fairly mild, and if Mr Maude is received at a high level, London will know that Peking wants an improvement in ties.

Mr Maude's host will be Tian Zengpei, the vice foreign minister, and he will also hold talks with Ji Peng Fei, the director of the Hong Kong and Macao office. But a meeting with Li Peng, the prime minister, will only be granted if the Chinese decide to make a friendly gesture.

While Mr Maude is in China, foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) will be meeting in Jakarta for talks on the latest developments in the Cambodian conflict and the Vietnamese boat people.

Mr Maude will tell Peking that Britain, like the United States, is ending its support for the tripartite resistance coalition which holds Cambodia's seat at the United Nations. Britain and the US support the two non-communist components of the coalition while China backs the Khmer Rouge.

● **Diplomatic coup:** China scored a diplomatic victory on Saturday by establishing diplomatic ties with Saudi Arabia. The move further weakened the position of Taiwan, which has lost its last foothold in the Arab world.



ARRIVING on horseback, a Mongolian election official brings a ballot box to elderly voters in the hill region of Gachaur, outside the capital, Ulaan Bator. Mongolian horsemen travelled miles yesterday to cast their vote in primaries for the first multiparty elections in the world's second oldest socialist state, where the ruling Mongolian Revolutionary party has been in power since 1924 (Catherine Simpson writes from Peking).

The general election will take place on July 29, and yesterday's vote was to decide which candidates will be contesting it. The results of the primaries will not be known until later this week, and recounts and even fresh balloting are expected in some areas. Six opposition parties have registered in a splintered challenge to the communist

party, whose candidates have trekked into the countryside to canvass the votes of the nomads, calling at their circular tents, and discussing democracy and privatisation over a cup of salted tea or fermented mare's milk. Most nomads are conservative in their political views. The communists have embarked on a series of rural reforms which include raising the numbers of livestock that can be privately owned. This is dear to the hearts of the nomads, and their only reservation is that the communists may not be pushing the reforms through quickly enough.

Observers believe that the communists will retain their hold on power but that the opposition will make sufficient advances to gain a voice in the Great Hural and the Little Hural.

Kashmiris find cold comfort in Pakistan haven

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN AMBORA

INDIAN Muslim refugees arriving in increasing numbers in Pakistan after making perilous journeys through a heavily patrolled no man's land established by the Indian army along the Kashmir border.

Villages and farms have been commandeered and the entire civilian population ordered to leave. Every day more exhausted refugees reach the meagre sanctuary of places like Ambora village, tucked in the mountains just inside Pakistan-controlled territory.

Many arrive in the belief that they will be given weapons and ammunition, but instead find themselves herded into camps where their activities are closely monitored. Pakistan is determined not to be seen to give material support to the Kashmir uprising, which Benazir Bhutto, the prime minister, believes would provoke India into war. The refugees, angry and frustrated, are becoming an increasing political embarrassment as some of Miss Bhutto's hardline opponents accuse her of betraying the "freedom struggle" by refusing to give them arms.

The authorities in "Azad" (free) Kashmir say many refugees are on the point of rebellion as they seek to make contact with guerrilla groups that could supply them with guns and ammunition. "We came to Pakistan expecting to be given the means to fight the Indian occupation," a youth said. "All we get is a tent and some pocket money."

Every refugee in Ambora has risked his life crossing India's two-mile-wide security zone. Ambora has two refugee camps, one for bachelors — most of them from the Kashmir valley — and one for families, where people fill empty days with accounts of Indian atrocities. Many carry terrible wounds and mutilations inflicted, they say, through torture and excessive force.

There are 1,500 young men in the bachelors' camp, located at a disused match factory near Muzaffarabad, the rundown capital of "Azad" Kashmir. Some sleep

on the floor inside the bleak building; most live outside in cheap Pakistani Red Crescent Society tents that do not keep out the monsoon rains now lashing the grass-covered mountains.

The youths receive food, basic medical attention, clothes and pocket money of 50 rupees (£1.25) a month. It costs £12 a month to keep each of them, most of which comes from private donations to a relief fund set up by Miss Bhutto.

Some youths are wanted in India. But most appear to have run away from the Kashmir valley, afraid of being seized by Indian forces, who have unfettered powers of detention. Large numbers of young Kashmiris are in jail, although the number is not known.

The refugees said they had arrived in Pakistan with the intention of joining guerrilla training camps only to find that none existed. "We have no families and no homes any more. What can we do except fight for our freedom?" said one. "A young man is not safe in Kashmir. The Indian army believes we are all terrorists."

The other refugee camp in Ambora, reserved for families, has a more sombre atmosphere. There is no talk of fighting, only of going home. The 479 families, all from border areas, fled when Indian troops started to establish the security corridor and ordered civilians to leave.

Many people were maltreated. The headman of Weebkot village, three miles from the border, held up the stump of his leg saying he had lost his foot after a bayonet was thrust through it. Another showed his mutilated leg, the muscles hacked away by a knife. Somebody else said his father was killed when a soldier hit him in the head with a rifle butt.

"When you talk to the women alone, away from the men, they tell you about being gang raped," a refugee worker says. "For cultural reasons, they can't talk to their families about it, but they will describe their experiences in detail to a stranger."

Tamil rebels cut off Jaffna peninsula

From VUTHA YAPA IN COLOMBO

THE Sri Lankan army was yesterday urgently repairing the causeway at Elephant pass which forms the only link between the Tamil Tiger dominated northern Jaffna peninsula and the southern part of the island. The causeway was badly damaged by Tamil rebels on Saturday, security sources said, because they believed an army offensive was imminent.

At Mannar six soldiers and 30 Tiger rebels were killed on Saturday when the Tigers ambushed an army convoy, according to government sources.

Major-General Denzil

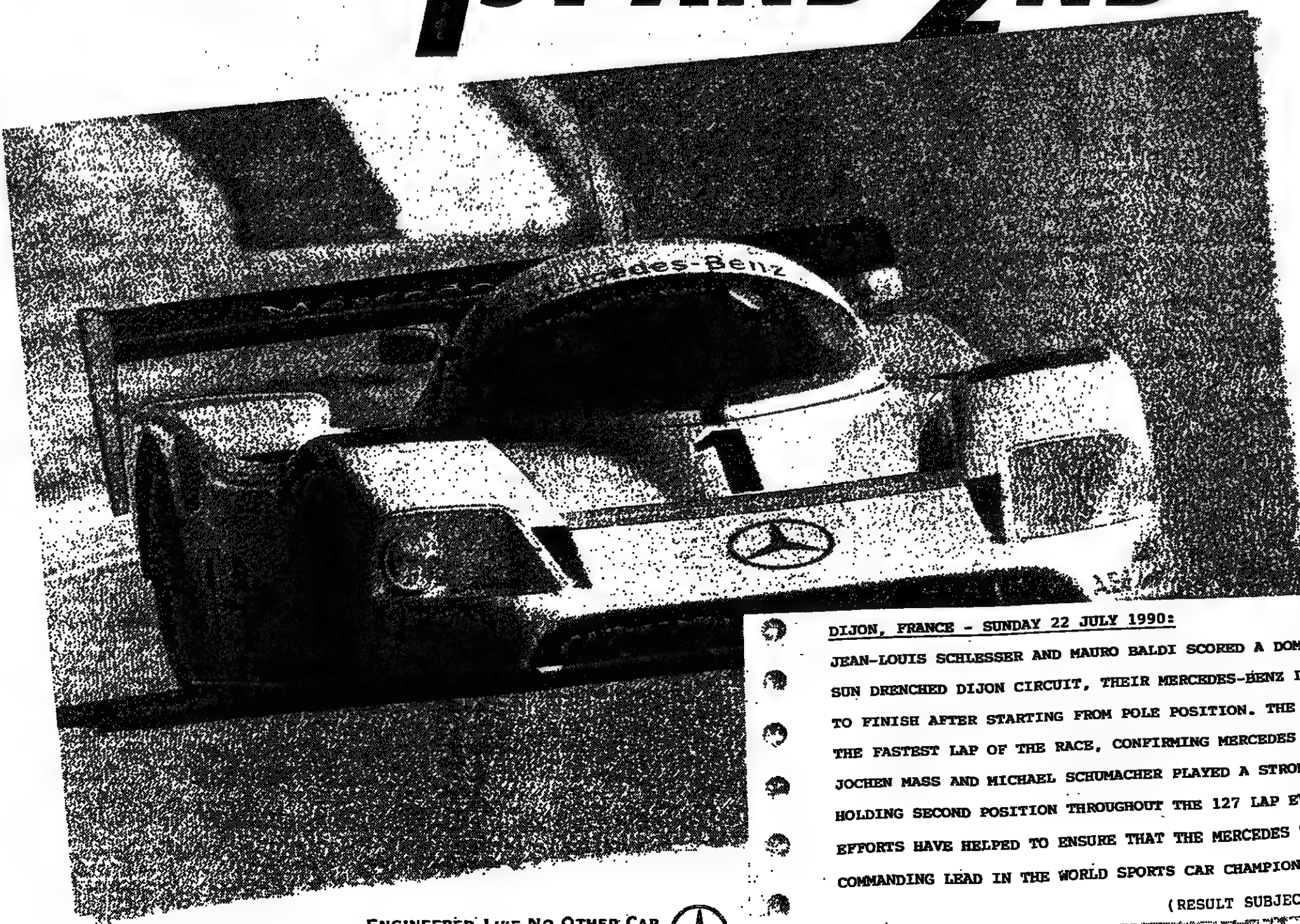
Kobbekaduwa, commander in northern Sri Lanka, told the state-controlled *Sunday Observer* newspaper yesterday that the next ten days were crucial in the battle against the Tigers.

The general described witnesses' accounts of "barbarous acts" by the Tigers, including throwing captured government soldiers alive into a tank of blazing oil.

Police have discovered three mass graves at Tirukovil. The remains are believed to be many of the 200 policemen who have been missing since being captured by the rebels in June.

MERCEDES-BENZ

1ST AND 2ND



DIJON, FRANCE - SUNDAY 22 JULY 1990:

JEAN-LOUIS SCHLESSER AND MAURO BALDI SCORED A DOMINANT WIN AT THE SUN DRENCHED DIJON CIRCUIT, THEIR MERCEDES-BENZ LEADING FROM START TO FINISH AFTER STARTING FROM POLE POSITION. THE WINNING CAR SET THE FASTEST LAP OF THE RACE, CONFIRMING MERCEDES SUPERIORITY. JOCHEN MASS AND MICHAEL SCHUMACHER PLAYED A STRONG SUPPORTING ROLE, HOLDING SECOND POSITION THROUGHOUT THE 127 LAP EVENT, AND THEIR EFFORTS HAVE HELPED TO ENSURE THAT THE MERCEDES TEAM NOW ENJOYS A COMMANDING LEAD IN THE WORLD SPORTS CAR CHAMPIONSHIP.

(RESULT SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION)

ENGINEERED LIKE NO OTHER CAR
IN THE WORLD

Thatcherism redefined

Ronald Butt

Surveying the furrows etched by successive crises on the face of the government's reputation for political competence, Mrs Thatcher can take no comfort from the reflection of the Fribank character who mused: "I suppose when there's no more room for another crow's foot, one attains a kind of peace." It is not simply that in politics there always is room. The trouble is that the government faces stresses and strains ahead which could make it very hard for it to present to the voters a countenance that is politically prepossessing.

Two dangers are pre-eminent. The first is inflation and its economic consequences. On the speed with which inflation can be subdued depend not only the cost of living and of mortgages but the government's chances of demonstrating before the election that it has the means and the will to begin remedying the accumulation of grievances about the condition of the public services, from hospitals and community care to transport.

It is not simply that inflation is still rising and that it is unlikely, as John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Tory backbenchers last week, to turn down until next year, which means that interest rates cannot be reduced until then. Because of public sector overspending (for which the consequences of the poll tax are in large part responsible) the government's financial surplus has been shrinking so fast that by the end of this year it could become a deficit.

This does not only mean the end for the time being of the government's pride in redeeming public debt. It will also require much tighter control over public spending, and Mr Major warned his backbenchers that the Treasury's current round of negotiations with spending departments will be the hardest for several years.

He is, of course, absolutely right to make the conquest of inflation his priority. Without that, the stability of the economy, which was Mrs Thatcher's principal achievement, would be destroyed. Yet the potential danger which will arise from frustrating the demand for improved public services has to be faced, and that is fully recognised by many in the cabinet, including Douglas Hurd and Kenneth Baker.

It is not that any ministers who take this view would support the idea of raising taxes to pay for public spending. That would be inimical to economic stability. Their position is that the priority for the next stage of Tory government should be the allocation of available resources to improve the efficiency and well-being of the nation. That is a position with which both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Major are in broad sympathy. It is the non-availability of such resources that represents the most immediate danger for the government.

On the priority to be given to beating back inflation there is no difference of opinion in the cabinet, and Mrs Thatcher seems to accept that public spending should have a priority over further tax relief once a choice is again possible. But, as the next election draws near, much depends for the government on how unambiguously clear it can make it that this is, indeed, its position.

The second and very different danger ahead for the Tories in Europe. The broad base of the Conservative party is pro-European. The overwhelming backbench support for getting rid of Mr Ridley established that. The Tory majority supports the single market and greater co-operation in foreign policy. But it has two other concerns. One is to preserve political accountability to the national majority through Parliament at Westminster and not to have it undermined by federalism. The other is to prevent the kind of economic and monetary union which leads to backdoor political federalism.

It is to avoid these dangers that Mr Hurd and Mr Major set out their strategy (including the "hard" ECU proposal) to dissuade the other EC states from embarking on a full-blown monetary union which Britain would either have to join or live outside in a harsher climate. It is a search for a middle way, and again Mrs Thatcher supports them. But what if, as some other cabinet ministers gloomily wonder, there is no middle way available? What if the other Community states cannot be persuaded?

Mr Hurd and his friends are as opposed as Mrs Thatcher is to federalism. They know it would not be acceptable to either party in Britain or to the national majority. But they also believe that there can be no turning back from Europe. If next year they fail to sell their middle way to their European colleagues, they and the Tory Party will face an alarming dilemma. (It will be of little comfort that the same is true for Labour.)

Some ministers and MPs who already fear that the Hurd-Major middle way might mean a slow-motion slide towards economic and political union would in the end choose to oppose membership of a full-blown EMU. The Heathite minority would, of course, rush to embrace it. But what would the Hurd-Major majority, of which Mrs Thatcher is a part, do? Would the Tory centre hold? That is the essential question no one can answer. It may not arise, but if it does, the risk to party unity will be real.

But no such risk seems to beset the new synthesis of cabinet opinion on economic policy. It is a mutation of Thatcherism, embracing the old and inflation priority but adapted to meet new challenges. It may not please those who interpret "no turning back" in terms of dogmatic rigidities, but it is the only way forward from where we are now.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Last week the findings of yet another survey of national behaviour were released. One learned that East Midlands are the most likely to own a video recorder; and that people are healthier in East Anglia than in the north-west, where chances of owning a car are diminished.

I am a junkie for facts like these. Yet, as with Chinese meals, one is never satisfied for long. Within hours I need more. What kind of cars do they prefer in East Anglia? In which part of Britain did the Morris Marina sell best? How do Austin Allegro drivers vote? It is not so much the large issues which intrigue me, but all those minor details which anecdotal evidence cannot supply, and the awkward little questions about our countrymen that we are too polite to ask...

1. What proportion of people can roll their tongues? Can Mrs Thatcher? And how many are without earlobes?

2. How many people take home the unused soap, shower gel, shower caps, coffee sachets and tea bags provided in hotels? Of these, how many never in fact use them?

3. What percentages would a) often, b) sometimes, or c) never consider using a teabag a second time? How many still warm the pot? How are these groups distributed between the political parties? And is there any overlap between those voting Tory and those who leave used teabags in the sink?

4. How many people eat the scaly part of the fish? Custard skin? Skin on boiled milk? And how is the practice of eating chicken wings with your fingers distributed between the social classes?

5. "Now Wash Your Hands" - what proportion does, even when nobody is looking?

6. How many people wear socks in bed? What is the average length of time between changing socks? Underwear? Sheets? How many still use nylon sheets?

7. Do any men at all still wear nylon underpants? What is the proportion of boxer shorts to Y-fronts? How many men a) dye their hair, b) are circumcised, c) wet-shave against the beard?

8. What proportion of the population have their own teeth? Of those with false teeth, how many read the advertisements on the back of bus tickets? How many women with false teeth and hairnets read the advertisements on bus tickets?

9. Are the number of those not irritated by bleeping watches at concerts large enough to be statistically significant? How many people readily talk to Jehovah's Witnesses at the door?

10. How many households make use of those knitted toilet roll covers? How many prefer tea? Why?

11. Does anybody, apart from me, talk out loud to himself when alone? What proportion of the British would never talk to a plant?

12. What percentage of men have hairy chests? What percentage of men find it impossible to steer supermarket trolleys? Do men with hairy chests tend to be better at steering trolleys?

13. How many people cut their toenails in the bath? Of these, how many forget to remove the clippings? What proportion of households have avocado bathroom suites? Do people switch to plastic baths by mistake or under duress? Of every 10 citizens, how many would a) always, b) sometimes, c) never clean the tide-mark off the bath after bathing?

14. Is it only my mother who drowns out the noise in the loo by leaving a tap running, or pulling the chain early - or do other women do this? How many and in which age groups?

15. How many people are offended by a) hairy backs, b) furry ears, c) luxuriant nostril hairs? How many of those thus afflicted are seriously bothered about the offence they give?

16. And, finally, just this: we all know that the most common number of children in a family is two; the most common hair colour is brown; and that the family is likely to eat cornflakes, own a Vauxhall Cavalier and advocate the return of the death penalty. But what proportion of families display all these characteristics at once? I should like to shake their hands, and ask about tea!

Charles Bremner in New York reports on Nixon's rehabilitation as Reagan takes a dive

Tricky Dicky fills the hero vacuum

A new T-shirt has appeared on America's streets. It features that saturnine old profile and the slogan "Dick Nixon is back". Some teenage wearers, born since Watergate, may be confusing him with Dick Tracy, but the mere existence of the shirts underlines Nixon's rehabilitation, 17 years after his disgrace.

Mr Nixon of course regained the esteem of the outside world and the foreign policy establishment some time ago. With their greater cynicism, non-Americans had always seen him as at least partially a victim of political chicanery. For America at large, the moment of absolution came when President Bush stood with Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan on the steps of the new Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace at Yorba Linda on Thursday and hailed him as a statesman and peacemaker.

As Watergate has receded to the realm of nostalgia, Americans talk these days in terms close to affection for the once reviled Tricky Dicky. The new *Zeitgeist* has much to do with it. A few years ago, Mr Nixon stood for everything America wanted to forget, the time of troubles from Vietnam

through Watergate and oil shortages to Jimmy Carter's gloom and the Tehran hostage crisis. It prefaced the shining absolutes of Reaganism. Now the wheel has turned, and the country reverts to the moneyed elite installed by the milk-coat Republicans.

Dick Nixon, the man who once boasted of his wife's "good Republican cloth coat", was a middle-class populist who worked with a Democratic Congress. Though a conservative by ideology, he is now being remembered as a president who was in many respects in tune with his liberal times. Two decades on, it has escaped no one that another Republican resident of the White House seems to be striving for just that role. But Mr Bush is being reminded that Mr Nixon did not endear himself to anyone by going along with Congress on selected liberal causes while basking the Democrats and the young on the subjects of flag and country.

While bands played and balloons soared outside the new Nixon shrine on Thursday, Ron Ziegler, his former spokesman, joined H.R. Haldeman, the old White House aide, in reflecting on the courage of their boss. There

were times, Mr Ziegler said, when "it would have been easy to walk into the ocean with a bottle of Chivas under your arm. But he didn't." By current definition, that was true heroism.

Mr Nixon's return to favour is fuel for those many Americans who are lamenting the absence of heroes to inspire the young. When Nelson Mandela visited America last month, columnists contrasted his nobility with the current pantheon, from Ninja Turtles to Oliver North and Indiana Jones. With Mr Reagan now tarnished, not one politician makes the list.

But there is nothing new in this. The historian Daniel Boorstin noted 25 years ago that America revered only two true folk heroes, George Washington and Davy Crockett. Washington is still intact but Crockett has fallen victim to revision. According to the recently found diary of a Mexican officer, the frontiersman did not fight to the death at the Alamo but hid under a bed there claiming to be a tourist. (Texans are clinging to the John Wayne version.) More recently, the magic has been drained from such legends as John Kennedy, Martin Luther King and the Cincinnati baseball star Pete Rose,

who was jailed last Thursday for tax fraud.

Americans, like Australians, have always enjoyed dismantling their heroes and making champions of their underdogs. The process was well illustrated in Tom Wolfe's *The Bonfire of the Vanities*, the standard text on New York manners in the gilded Eighties. "It's perverse," notes Sherman McCoy, the luckless protagonist, at a society dinner party after his exposure as a hit-and-run driver. "Two weeks ago, these same people froze me out. Now I'm smeared across every newspaper and they can't get enough of me."

A run-in with the law is rarely a hindrance to hero status; it is often the route to it. Since he was arrested in the act of smoking crack, Mayor Marion Barry of Washington has been elevated to martyrdom by many of his townspeople. In New York, the alleged rapists of the Central Park jogger have their crowds of admirers chanting outside the courtroom. Oliver North would probably have enjoyed no more than the standard 15 minutes of notoriety had he not been picked as scapegoat and sent to the dock. On Friday, Colonel North welcomed the ap-

peal court ruling clearing him of most of his Iran-Contra convictions with the forbearance and choir-boy-warrior smile of the "national hero" that Mr Reagan once proclaimed him to be. On television, it was easy to spot the elderly prosecutors scurrying angrily past without a word.

Perhaps the Nixon revival would have been faster had he been convicted of something, like Colonel North. His re-emergence as anti-hero took time because he fell from so high. But more recent fallen stars are being converted to hero status almost overnight. It took only two months of public humiliation to transform Donald Trump from the role of admitted titan of the Eighties to victim-hero of the sensitive Nineties. The gloating has stopped and according to the current wisdom around New York, Mr Trump has emerged a worthy person.

As the revisionists now heap scorn on the so-recently loved Mr Reagan and many Republicans rush to distance themselves from the scandals beset by his administration, Mr Nixon can relish the truth of one old American adage: Nice guys finish last.

The shameful spectacle of a blow above the belt

The thing about a circle is that if you keep going round it in the same direction, you inevitably return to where you started. It took a lot of hard work, disappointment, anger and throat lozenges to convince Parliament that the employment of women and children as coalminers ought to be stopped; it was eventually ended in 1842, largely through the work of Lord Shaftesbury.

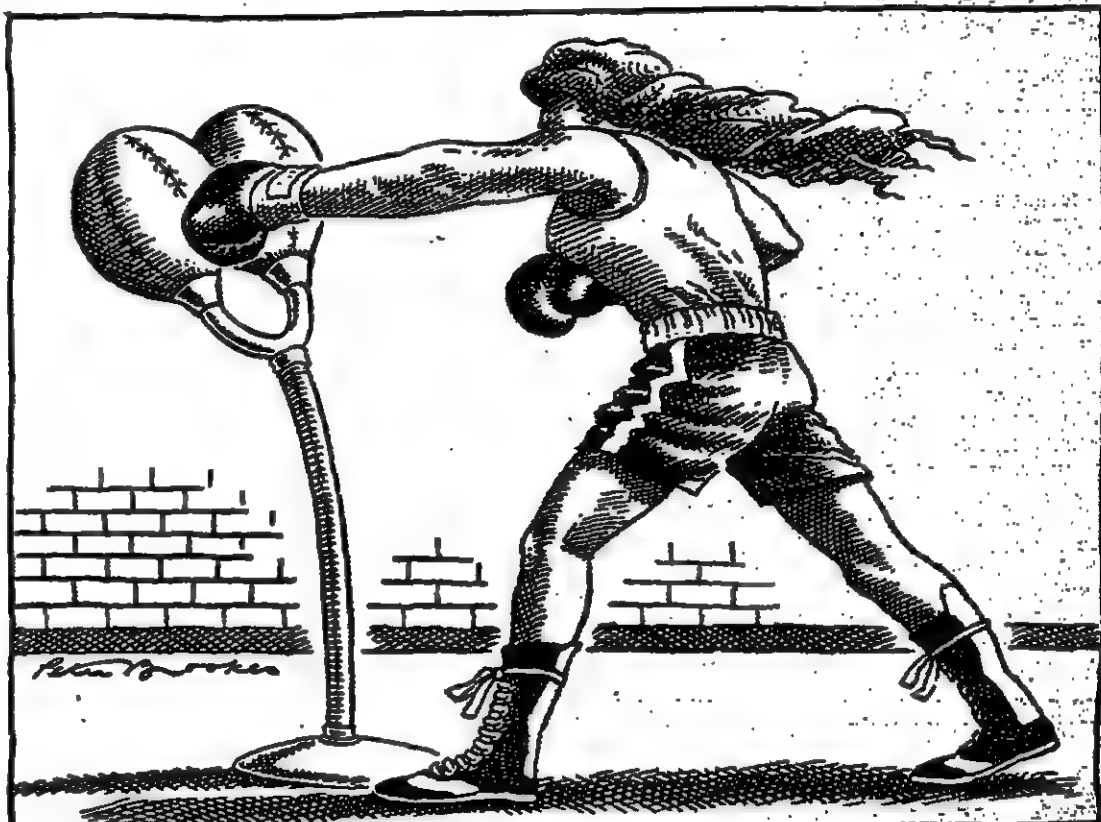
Now, following an advertisement for "young people aged 18 and over" to work at the coalface, British Coal has received a number of applications for the jobs from young ladies; suitable candidates, after a successful medical examination, will shortly be winched down into the pits, 148 years after Shaftesbury's task was done. (It is almost eerie to realise that for this notable advance in civilisation, Shaftesbury's Mines Act had to be repealed.)

Very well, we shall have female coalminers, and after a time we shall cease to think them odd, though what Lord Shaftesbury might think is another matter. But assuredly I at least shall never cease to wonder at the thought of women prizefighters.

Perhaps you did not know that there were any women prizefighters; I certainly didn't. I discovered the fact from a vivid article by Glynis Roberts in a recent *Sunday Telegraph*. Listen to this: "American fighters usually wear glassibre breast plates. Not Sue Atkins, who believes them to be more dangerous to the wearer if they split, than a blow to the soft tissue itself which, though vulnerable, will yield."

I'll say it will yield; it's supposed to, after all. I don't want to be descriptive, but anecdotal, much less still anecdotal, but I can say, and I do, that by the end of the article I needed a glass of something stronger than milk. Mark.

...no woman purposefully targets another's breasts when the object is to win a match by knocking her senseless... one hundred men paid £3 each to watch the two girl contenders... Some girls went up North on what is called the tough girls' circuit... fighting, wrestling, kicking... often topless. Atkins has fought topless opponents just to get a fight, but she herself will not strip off... once, sitting in a bar, she



Bernard Levin enters the ring against sexual equality's ultimate barbarism: the 'hard' world of female boxing

accepted a fight from a girl on the next stool... she was 6ft 2in tall and weighed 11 stone. The British girl came away with some bad bruising and a headache but a lesson in life... And that is the whole point of boxing, she says... that it is real.

There was an American novel called *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?* It was set in the years of the Depression, and based on what was called "marathon dancing" in which the dancers who were still moving when the others had given up or collapsed won a cash prize. At much the same time, women were induced to wrestle with one another in a ring a foot deep in mud. But these people were living in financial despair; they had no jobs and no hopes of any, and such repellent practices at least offered them a chance of winning a substantial sum of money.

No such constraint is suffered by Ms Atkins and her fellow

prizefighters. Nor, manifestly, do they feel in any way oppressed or degraded; they want to knock other women senseless not because they are starving, but simply because they enjoy the experience, because "it is real", because (in Sue Atkins' case) "She likes to call herself 'hard... and one of the lads'". (One obvious explanation is conclusively ruled out by Glynis Roberts: these women are not butch lesbians, or any other kind of lesbians.)

Now I think that this is about as disgusting a notion as I have heard for many a long day, and I also think that the women who take part in it, sexually normal though they be, are truly denatured. The women coalminers, after all, are not going back into the conditions which ruled in our mines before 1842; their labour will be demanding, but - with so much of the work today being done by machine - not brutalising. The women

fighters, whether they wear glassibre breast protectors or not, are in a category entirely different. But my mere assertion is not enough; why is the idea of women slugging it out over eight rounds before a crowd so sordid?

Well, male boxing is pretty sordid, too, at least nowadays. Among my childhood heroes were men like Len Harvey and Tommy Farr (who went the distance with Joe Louis) - real boxers, who relied on their skill, their speed, their cunning, their intelligence. Since the Brown Bomber, I don't think there has been a world heavyweight champion you would allow to walk your dog, and that goes for the contenders, too. Today, the top weight is fought out by two huge Neanderthal lumps, hashing each other in slow motion until one falls over. (Yes, I know Frank Bruno is not a Neanderthal lump but a true

fighter, and a witty one too. But that is the point: he has no business in a ring with Things Like Tyson, and if he tries it once too often he will emerge with his brains turned to gush soup.)

Still, why do some men, including me, always open a door for a lady, give her our seat on a bus, pick up something she has dropped, refrain from swearing in her presence? Skin-deep, you may say, but these gestures denote instincts, and the deepest instinct here is the one most central to the argument. The Almighty might have made men and women identical, and their roles in procreation likewise. But he didn't; he differentiated the sexes in many ways, but one was crucial. It was given only to women to bear and suckle children, and I know of no evolutionary development which has yet issued in women growing glassibre breast plates.

It is no answer to say that many women do not want children and have no interest in procreation. I certainly would not argue that such women are betraying their sex, are unfeminine, or wasting their lives. But their bodies, and much more than their bodies, are different from men's, and that would remain true even if they all insisted on double mastectomies.

That would solve the glassibre argument, but nothing else. For any woman to use her body in a way which invites, *pace* Ms Atkins' logic, the battering of her breasts, signals something far more deeply shocking than the inevitable seamy surroundings and conditions in which female fighting takes place. For here the sexes meet; what is the only part of the body, in male boxing, which may not be hit? Testicles are specific to men, as milk-giving breasts are to women; what use they are put to, if any, makes no difference to that overwhelmingly significant truth.

Women kill in wars, drive buses, run huge businesses, become prime ministers or bishops; why, then, should they not beat each other to pulp in the boxing ring? Because creation, or evolution, built their bodies, and the purpose of their bodies, differently from those of men. Let Sue Atkins and her kind wait until men give suck, and only then put on the gloves.

Tough talk from all sides

The prospect of Norman Tebbit and Nelson Mandela sharing a platform to talk about economic sanctions in front of an audience of South Africa's leading businessmen is surely one to savour. Tebbit will be in South Africa in September - his first visit for 30 years - and, as befits a Thatcherite trusty and former Tory party chairman, is expected to have unofficial talks with President de Klerk and some of his senior colleagues. He has also accepted an invitation to make the keynote speech to the Institute of Directors' annual conference in Johannesburg. The Institute, anxious to know if the ANC is having second thoughts on sanctions and its plans to nationalise the country's mines and banks, is also discussing whether to invite Mandela.

Unperturbed by the row in Britain over Tebbit's "cricket test", which generated considerable publicity in cricket-loving South Africa, Brian Haworth, the institute chairman, says: "Norman Tebbit is a formidable politician and successful businessman. His Thatcherite views on the free market are of great interest to us, and we expect him to put them forward in a forthright manner that will stimulate considerable debate, particularly among the black population." An understatement, to say the least, for the decision to invite Tebbit has already sparked controversy among the few black members of the 1,300-strong institute.

Tebbit, who describes the three-week trip as a holiday, says calmly: "Sometimes people find

perfectly normal views controversial. I have not made up my mind what I'm going to say." Perhaps, given his penchant for stirring up controversy over cricket, he could urge the game's international authorities to welcome the Springboks back into the fold.

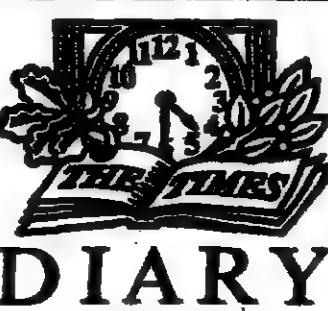
Enoch's gospel

Now denied a voice in the Commons and apparently shunning elevation to the House of Lords, Enoch Powell has turned his gaze heavenward. For 18 years he has been studying the Gospel of St Matthew in its original Greek and working on a line-by-line analysis of the greatest story ever told. It is now complete, and he hopes it will soon be



published, under the title *The Evolution of the Gospel*.

Powell being Powell, he challenges the accepted wisdom in at least one area. Most biblical scholars believe that the Gospel according to Mark was the first to be written; Powell is convinced, however, that Matthew's account predated those of Mark, Luke and John by several decades.



Unfortunately for Powell, he did not seek a publisher's commission and submitted the manuscript on spec to Cambridge University Press. "It's a messy book which challenges the prevailing view," says Alex Wright, CUP's religious books editor. "It is now going through the normal vetting procedure and is being assessed for publication. We require at least two favourable reports from leading scholars before we decide."

Powell, while admitting to some nervousness, says: "If, as I hope, it is published, it will be the most substantial of my publications in volume." Having pored over yellowed texts and dog-eared ancient Greek dictionaries for so long, Powell now has to wait to find out if his manuscript is a hit or a miss.

Dancing back

Impresario Victor Hochhauser is celebrating his return to favour with the Soviet leadership by bringing one of the Soviet Union's most famous dance troupes to London for the first time in 16 years. Hochhauser fell out with Brezhnev by allowing the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich to stay at his London home when the

Kremlin demanded that he return to Russia. All has now been forgiven and Hochhauser has been asked by Moscow to return to his first love: bringing Russian arts to Britain. A season at the Royal Festival Hall by the Lezginka company from Dagestan, starting on Wednesday, is the first fruit. "They are one of the most exciting companies in the world," he says - and he should know as it was he who brought the Bolshoi and Kirov ballets to Covent Garden in the 1960s and 1970s.

"Now I'm back on speaking terms after all this time. I'm making the most of it and have plans for other leading Soviet companies to visit London in the autumn," says Hochhauser. Although his rehabilitation is complete - he was at Rostropovich's triumphant concert return in Moscow earlier this year - he has still not met Gorbachev, though he has met Raisa. What impression did she make? Ever the diplomat, Hochhauser replied: "She's a very well-dressed woman."

Admirers of Nirad Chaudhuri who read his piece on this page on Saturday will have been astonished at the phenomenal knowledge of European history, literature and philosophy of someone born and brought up in rural Bengal. Equally astonishing, his incisive thought hardly betrays his 92 years and eight months. Letters apart, has anyone older ever written for *The Times*?

Tongue-tied

Peter Lilley's surprise promotion to succeed Nicholas Ridley was the cause of great celebration at the end-of-term dinner of the No Turning Back Group of Tory MPs, of which he is

a long-standing member. The pro-Thatcherite group intended to discuss radical new proposals for the election manifesto; in the event, it was much more light-hearted. Neil Hamilton, MP for Tatton, delivered a moving eulogy to Lilley in German, while the new trade and industry secretary responded in French. Hamilton says: "I also wrote him a congratulatory letter in German but the sentiment wore thin when I had to have it translated for him. I thought all new ministers now had to pass a German test before they were appointed."

Denham blues

As predicted here when the House of Lords threw out the Walwyn Bill, the chief government whip in the upper house, Lord Denham, will be dropped in Mrs Thatcher's reshuffle today. Denham was warned that although it was theoretically a free vote, his job was on the line if he did not rally Tory peers behind the measure. He failed, by 207 votes to 74, and his misery was compounded last week when the government lost a key amendment on the Broadcasting Bill.

Denham's departure, together with that of Lord Trefgarne, who accepted a censure motion last week over pub landlord compensation, will leave the government seriously short of talented working peers. Lord Belstead, leader of the upper house, is increasingly concerned at the failure to attract young high flyers from the City into ministerial posts. Those most likely to benefit from the reshuffle are said to include Lord Hesket, Lady Blatch, Lord Brahman and Lord Arden.



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AN ACT OF CENSORSHIP

A Pakistani film which shows Salman Rushdie being struck down by a divine thunderbolt after he has tortured and killed Muslims who were trying to murder him has been banned from public cinemas in this country. Muslims have complained bitterly and with some justice that this represents a double standard, for their efforts to use the law to ban Mr Rushdie's book *The Satanic Verses* came to nothing.

There are more curious riddles even than this one. When pro-Iranian fanatics openly called for the death of Mr Rushdie for blasphemy and heresy, and demonstrated with posters bearing the words "Kill Rushdie", the Director of Public Prosecutions failed to act for "lack of evidence" — a decision as surprising to the troublemakers as to the majority of British citizens. On Saturday the British Board of Film Classification — the latest euphemism for the censor — decided on police advice to deny *International Guerrillas* distribution rights on the grounds that the film could be a criminal libel on Mr Rushdie.

Is it the job of the board to suppress the film on the grounds of possible libel, even if it is a criminal one (which in a most uncertain area of law could not be definite until a jury had said so)? Mr Rushdie himself has let it be known through his spokeswoman that he is in favour of the film being distributed on the grounds of freedom of expression, and is alive to the charge that a ban would involve dual standards. Mr Rushdie reserves the right to sue for defamation but argues against prior restraint. The board should have taken the same line: Mr Rushdie does not want or need its protection.

If the case ever came to court it would provoke some interesting legal arguments. At the heart of Mr Rushdie's own defence of *The Satanic Verses* is the plea that it is a work of fiction. "The use of fiction was a way of

creating the sort of distance from actuality that I felt would prevent offence from being taken," he wrote in his essay *In Good Faith*, adding that the most offensive passages to Muslims were merely part of one character's dreams. "The purpose of the book is not to suggest that the Koran is written by the devil."

Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The distributors will argue in turn that a film which shows Mr Rushdie slitting the throats of good Muslims or, more horrid torture still, forcing them to listen to tapes of *The Satanic Verses*, should also be construed as fiction. Comically lurid extracts from the film shown on BBC's *Newsnight* and seen by millions would tend to suggest the work lacks verisimilitude. In any case a ban will mean that millions, not a few thousands, will want to see what is now a notorious film. Censorship always backfires. Video pirates will satisfy the market's insatiable demand whatever the law says. Private clubs may still lawfully show the video; they will do a good trade.

Muslims are naturally aggrieved at what they consider to be the dual standards of British justice. The High Court recently ruled that the English law of blasphemy does not apply to non-Christian religions, saying it was for Parliament alone to extend the limits of the offence by statute. Dr Syed Pasha of the Union of Muslim Organisations puts his side's case in a nutshell: "This film was shot in the first place because of the frustration of the Muslim people who want the book banned. If the authorities refuse to withdraw the book, they should also refuse to withdraw the film."

Voltaire's dictum that "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it", often makes bad law, but in this instance it would have been much better for the censor to err on the side of freedom of speech, and allow Mr Rushdie to look to his own defence.

TO LABOUR'S CREDIT

Labour is about to announce the details of its alternative to the poll tax, a return to property-based taxation — rating — with the edges smoothed. Should Labour form the next government, it will thus end one of the oddest and most gratuitously costly episodes in recent political history. The tragedy will be that, having made a mistake, and almost induced Labour to go with it down the path of spurious popularity in local taxation, it was the Conservatives that lacked the courage to rethink and come to a fresh conclusion.

Labour also knows that by abolishing the poll tax and reverting to a local tax basically progressive in its incidence, it will gain a substantial tax boon. A Labour government's public spending plans will benefit from being free to end the enormous subsidy to local government, more than £3 billion, which Mr Patten found himself forcing his colleagues to extract last week from the Treasury. Never has the august department been taken so comprehensively to the cleaners by political necessity: transparently to keep the community charge as low as possible in the next year, pre-election year, as well as to give the tax an appearance of greater "fairness". Such "transitional" subsidies are notoriously addictive. As long as the regressive poll tax is in place, the Treasury will be expected each year to bail out its millions of losers, now approaching a third of all payers. Such political habits are virtually impossible to kick.

What must now twist the knife in the Tory soul is that Labour can present itself as the party of local government accountability: one of the chief reasons for introducing the poll tax in the first place. By ending capping, profligate Labour councils will have to confront their own electors, presumably all of whom will be expected to bear some rates burden explicitly each year. Since the Tories have been forced to abandon accountability as a strong selling point of their tax — with up to 80 per cent of local spending now coming from the centre — Labour owes to its supporters in this matter at least to indicate what guarantees it offers in place of capping to encourage the efficiency and economy which many Labour councils seem to eschew as a sign of their socialist virility.

A policy from Labour on local finance which ignored what was, after all, the reason for the

poll tax saga would be irresponsible, and undo the credit the party deserves for its courage in returning to the rates. The "financially responsible" Labour Party must know that financially irresponsible local Labour parties are its chief electoral embarrassment. The Tory chairman, Kenneth Baker, rather than harp on about the delights of poll tax, would do better to hit home at the continued inanities of Liverpool and Camden and Hackney, about which Neil Kinnock seems blithely apathetic. A defect of the rating system was that too many Labour electors paid their rates indirectly, hidden in council house rents and were thus protected from seeing the full impact of local extravagance. What will Labour do about this?

Labour's proposals also represent a defeat for the idea of a local income tax, whose main merit was its patent respect for ability to pay. John Smith, the shadow Chancellor and pillar of fiscal respectability, saw this as incompatible with central control of income tax levels. No Treasury would ever allow local councils full discretion over income tax, and would have had to "nationalise" the tax level much as the Tories have had to nationalise poll tax levels through the crude vehicle of capping. Labour's rates will be sensitive to income, but only through low-income rebates based on welfare status.

The Tory case for abolishing rates was the unfairness of charging an elderly widow living alone in a large house — perhaps her family home for many years — the same as the family of young earning adults next door. Although such a tax on living space can hardly be regarded as inherently unjust, it was certainly regarded as unfair by those who lost under it.

This unfairness will remain a bone of contention and Labour must show how to respond to it, not by capital value rating but by reverting, again with courage, to some concept of imputed rent, revalued periodically and gradually on a locally assessed basis. There also needs to be a reconsideration of the assessment of illiquid savings for rebate purposes. The title "fair rates" by which Labour wants its proposals to be known must not be as dishonest as is the slogan "fair poll tax". No tax system is ever either fair or perfect. This wretched episode must be put away and sanity restored. Labour, in this respect, deserves credit.

PLAYING THEIR GAME

The taking of Western hostages in Lebanon is a game of cat and mouse. Part of the game is the regular perpetration of rumours of release. The groups which take hostages, and political allies who hope to profit from this practice, have discovered how easy it is to manipulate the Western media in order to sustain pressure for ransom and thus maintain the price. A forgotten hostage may as well not exist and is a diminishing asset. There is no simpler way of reviving interest than by starting the circulation of stories that a hostage has been killed, has been moved, has been seen, or may even soon be set free.

A widely publicised report on July 7 led to speculation about the freeing of Brian Keenan, the Irish-born teacher kidnapped by Islamic extremists more than four years ago. There has never been any word from the kidnappers themselves, either when Mr Keenan was abducted or when rumours about his release began this month's wild goose chase by journalists and diplomats. Adrian McDaid, Ireland's special envoy, waited anxiously for a sign in his Beirut hotel. It never came. Scores of journalists who rushed to Syria and Cyprus have now returned home. A rumour is now circulating that Mr Keenan's "release" may take place "in one or two weeks... maybe".

Attention has since turned to what went wrong. The theories are numerous and impossible to prove. Syria, which has played a leading role in previous releases of foreign hostages, has blamed the intensification of the Israeli air raids on guerrilla bases of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah in southern Lebanon for "complicating" efforts to win the release of one

of the 15 foreigners held in Beirut. But Syria has its own interests in this matter and is not averse to using any excuse to further them.

The truth is that nobody but those controlling the lives of the captives knows anything about their whereabouts, state of health or prospects of freedom. The only reliable reports about them have come from former captives.

The only way of countering this exploitation is for the West to do an uncharacteristic thing, to ignore any and every rumour unsubstantiated by some reasonably reliable source. Publicity is the not just the oxygen of terror. In this case, it is a crude exercise in upping a price. Rumour-mongering frustrates and distresses the families of those who are being held and works to the benefit of those who hold them. It is devoid of justification and contributes to perpetuate the evil every bit as much as does the much-deplored paying of ransoms.

Publicity for rumours increases the status of groups such as Hezbollah and grants them a legitimacy in the eyes of their own rivals, which encourages their rivals to engage in the same murderous game. Because the rumour about Mr Keenan emanated from Iran's official news agency journalists ascribed to it unusual significance. They were duped. Not only should governments refuse to negotiate with kidnappers, but they — and newspapers and broadcasters — should stand well back from this web of deceit. The media in should adopt a self-denying ordinance, not to report rumours, gossip and unfounded leaks about hostages, because to do so makes it the accomplice of the world's number one enemy.

Drawbacks to structure of the EC

From Mr Teddy Taylor, MP for Southend East (Conservative)

Sir, In his article ("Rise to the challenge or retire to the doghouse" July 18), EC Commissioner Leon Brittan made three points which I think require further clarification.

First he states that the growing German market provides a unique trading opportunity for other member states. Last year the UK had a deficit in manufactured trade with Germany of over £9.6 billion and our exports to Germany were less than half our imports from Germany. Of course it could be argued that this was the fault of inefficient British industry and a lack of enterprise, but Sir Leon must surely be aware of the massive problems faced by UK industries seeking to overcome the complex mass of bureaucratic and other restrictions in entering the German market.

Second, he argues that the German market had been "opened up" for British insurance companies. The two "free trade" Commission directives for insurance provide no such thing. In non-life insurance, the "freedom" is for "large risks" but not for "mass risks", which are the bulk of the insurance market.

He will also know of the "cumulative rule" which permits a nation to exclude insurance trade if it believes that the same service can be provided by its own borders. In life insurance, the "freedom" will be only in respect of cases where an individual initiates an enquiry from a foreign company "on his own initiative".

As a director of an international insurance company which operates in many parts of the world, I can assure Sir Leon that the Japanese and USA market is infinitely easier to breach than that of Germany — it is the only country in the world where we have had, effectively, to give up and transfer our business to an agency.

As regards the dynamic but controlled effectiveness of the EC Commission, Sir Leon might perhaps explain why the Commission is now exercising the power to inspect all company directors in the UK, and to inspect even private

bank accounts, solely as part of their information-gathering activities, and not because any offence or crime is even suspected. These powers stem from a series of so-called "Council Regulations".

Finally he calls for "improved procedures" for scrutinising Community directives by Parliament. He must surely know that even if every one of our MPs in London voted against every directive, this could not prevent in any way the mass of proposals now being presented to the Council of Ministers for decision by majority vote.

Yours sincerely,
TEDDY TAYLOR
(Secretary, European Reform Group),
House of Commons,
July 20.

From Mr Donald King

Sir, In this country, civil servants may make proposals to ministers. If the proposals become government policy they are promoted by politicians. The civil servants take no overt and public part. The European Commissioners, however, not only put proposals to the Council of Ministers — they actively canvass the proposals; and they are, in fact, unelected politicians. Sir Leon Brittan's article was a political act: and when M Delors addressed the TUC that was a political act.

The central structure of the European Community is, in my view, defective because it is undemocratic. There is no adequate means, at Community level, of explaining and justifying Brussels policies to the people of Europe, no means of adequately debating them in public and no means by which a European voter can feel that his or her vote counts in Brussels. Instead, we have a stream of detailed legislation from Brussels about which ordinary people cannot form even the most general idea and which overwhelms Parliament and, no doubt, overwhelms other elected assemblies in Europe.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD KING,
Greenways, Cray Road,
Crockenhill,
Swanley, Kent,
July 18.

St Helena's loss

From Lord Shackleton, FRS, and others

Sir, Your report (July 6) of departmental mishandling resulting in expenditure of £57 million for the construction of a new ship for the St Helena maritime service serves to remind us of the plight of this historic Atlantic island. The loss of taxpayers' funds on this scale is all the more tragic since it could have been so well spent in many other ways for the benefit of the islanders.

All post-war governments have neglected this isolated British community. It took the impending arrival of the Duke of York in 1984 to settle the debate finally which had been going on for more than 20 years about the desirability of opening the first secondary school. But the question of an airstrip has been discussed for

even longer and still continues, and something adequate could have been provided for a fraction of £57 million. The island has no proper port and its obvious interest for French and British tourists has never been exploited. It is not generally remembered that King George VI gave Longwood, the area of Napoleon's last home, to France in 1946. The island was, we believe, the first overseas territory that the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, ever visited.

We hope that the present able and energetic Minister of Overseas Development will fulfil effectively our obligations towards this famous colonial outpost.

Yours faithfully,
SHACKLETON,
GREENHILL OF HARROW,
BUXTON,
House of Lords,
July 17.

Mother tongue

From Dr Michael Hughes

Sir, Your report on the latest Regional Trends (July 19) contains the amazing statement that Scottish girls achieve the best results in GCSE French and Welsh boys and girls the worst.

This cannot possibly be correct. Large areas of Wales have had compulsory teaching in Welsh in schools for many years now. This will be extended to the whole region soon. It enables children to talk to one another in broken Welsh and qualifies them for the ever-growing range of jobs for which Welsh has become an essential requirement.

In addition, so the supporters of this compulsory Welsh policy continually assure us, it has the enormous advantage that it prepares pupils to learn other foreign languages with facility. Obviously, therefore, children in Wales must be better at foreign languages than children in the rest of the UK. And a pig has just flattered past my window.

Yours faithfully,
M. HUGHES,
Larne, North Road,
Aberystwyth, Dyfed.

Tess in distress

From Mr Ronald Riggs

Sir, Having seen your reproduction of the design for the *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* stamp (Diary, July 19) I am delighted that it was never issued.

Tess was a spirited, innocent, country girl, not a slightly bemused-looking debutante of uncertain vintage.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD RIGGS,
Inez Cottage,
Wheatthampstead,
Hertfordshire,
July 19.

Legal complaints

From the Director of the Solicitors Complaints Bureau

Sir, The headline in later editions, "Machinery for lawyer grievances is failing", above a report (July 12) on complaints about solicitors, is misleading. When the Lay Observer says in his annual report that the "complaints machinery is on the verge of breakdown", he is referring to his own under-resourced office — not to the Solicitors Complaints Bureau. The complaints to which he refers were completed by the bureau in 1988, and the procedures criti-

Assessing a surgeon

From Miss Jean Powell

Sir, Dr David Green suggests (July 17) that the Government should publish information on the comparative efficiency of NHS surgeons and draws a comparison with death rates published in the US. Mr Russell Vallance (July 18) indicates some of the problems involved in comparing results following orthopaedic surgery.

The problems of assessment would be equally complex for any other speciality. For instance, high death rates may reflect not inefficiency but a willingness on the surgeon's part to operate on more difficult cases. In practice, comparative studies of operative mortality and morbidity need to be restricted to specific operations and to be detailed enough to allow for differences in case referral, age, severity of disease and the many other factors influencing survival. This type of analysis is of benefit to everyone, not least the surgeon, but a crude head (or death) count is, I submit, worse than useless.

Yours sincerely,
JEAN POWELL,
20 In Close,
Weoley Hill, Birmingham 29.

Judicial selection

From Mr Michael S. Howells

Sir, Judge Victor Watts (July 20) is, of course, quite right. We do need judges of "impartiality and fairness, humanity and courtesy, intellectual capacity and professional expertise".

What would be the height of arrogance would be to believe, as do many people, that these qualities exist only among barristers.

Yours faithfully,
M. S. HOWELLS,
17 Hamilton Terrace,
Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire,
July 20.

Letters to the Editor should carry

a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

Strengthening the modern family

From Mr Patrick Carroll

Sir, Your leading article, "Unease about the family" (July 19), says that some people would like "the social security system to incorporate incentives to support marriage". Meanwhile (report, July 19) an agency is to be established to collect maintenance payments from non-custodial parents after divorce or separation.

This is designed to secure financial support for children. However, in the UK it is now well known that about 25 per cent of all live births are outside wedlock and the proportion is still rising rapidly. This sizeable and poorer section of the child population will receive little help from the new agency.

The Australian child-support scheme ("Life and Times", July 20) seems to have been a model for our government initiative. But in the UK we have a high proportion of illegitimate births and no tax reliefs for fathers. Why should men get married in the 1990s? There is also growing dissatisfaction with rules that disqualify parents who are cohabiting with third parties from receiving benefits.

There is some debate at present as to whether we are following a Swedish pattern of development of the family. Benefit incentives in Sweden encourage divorce, but couples then continue to live together so as to qualify for higher benefits. At the same time they enjoy lower living costs from having a single household.

The time seems ripe for a serious study of social insurance benefits payable to identifiable fathers, parallel with and of similar value to benefits available to mothers. These could also be contingent on marital status so that married men received more. A certain minimum number of years' contributions would be

required and the most recent immigrants would not qualify.

Since contributions to national insurance, known to be related to specific benefits, are seen in a more favourable light than other forms of taxation, benefits for men and women as parents, whether they were lump sums on the birth of children or continuing periodic payments while the children were young, could be the politically acceptable way of strengthening the integrity of the modern family.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK CARROLL
(Director of research),
Pension and Population Research Institute,
35 Canonbury Road, N1,
July 20.

From Ms Deborah King

Sir, *The Times* has failed to grasp the issues in its leader, "Unease about the family". Child care is for children, not for women. Men may also wish to "combine the joys of parenthood with the personal and financial rewards of work".

So far this government has failed to implement any policy on parental leave, to enable fathers to take a more active role in child care. There is also an obsession in this country about full-time work. Until part-time workers have the same rights and pay as full-timers, the case will still be weighted against any father who wants to take a full role in his child's upbringing.

Perhaps the government should concentrate its efforts on ensuring that sex education and child care become core subjects in the national curriculum.

Yours faithfully,
DEBBIE KING,
13 Edinburgh Road,
Hazelwell, W7,
July 19.

Defence cuts

From Mr Ted Dunn

Sir, The analysis by Martin Jacques in his article, "Who will cut defence?" (July 18), cannot be faulted. Britain is crying out for a new purpose and a new role. His criticism that Britain now has an opportunity to break out of its costly inheritance by reducing its defence expenditure by half is to be commended. But his alternative, although attractive, is seriously at fault.

Jacques rightly says that savings from a 50 per cent cut in defence spending would be enormous and should not be squandered on consumer spending, but earmarked for industrial infrastructure and education. So far, so good.

Unfortunately, we do not live in isolation from the rest of the world, especially Eastern Europe, and for Western Europe to reap all the benefits of disarmament while Eastern Europe faces disaster will be to ignore history. History has shown time and again that where there is social and economic injustice and poverty alongside countries with wealth and pro-

perity, there will be envy and social unrest, the ideal recipe for instability, totalitarianism and conflict.

Instead, we should seek agreement with Eastern Europe for both East and Western Europe to cut their defence expenditure by 50 per cent and devote a major share of the savings towards financing something similar to the Marshall Plan for Eastern Europe.

The plan, to be successful, must be regional in character and be financed sufficiently to "cure" the problem. It must also be integrated with human rights and within a structure that ensures success.

There would also be a large bonus in it for us, too, because Eastern Europe would provide good markets for our goods, while we are in the process of changing over from a defence-led economy to a peace-led economy. In other words, a Marshall Plan for Eastern Europe would be an act of enlightened self-interest.

Yours sincerely,
TED DUNN,
77 Hungerdown Lane,
Laford, Manningtree, Essex,
July 18.

Race relations

From Mr O. P. Midha

Sir, The long-awaited call by the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality urging moderates among Muslims to publicly denounce extremism (report, July 18) is worthy of support from all sections of the ethnic community, especially bearing in mind the turmoil which religious bigotry is causing in countless countries at the present time. No sacrifice is too great to make for preserving democratic freedoms which we enjoy here.

As for the reorganisation of community relations councils nationally, the Commission would be well-advised to monitor activities which foster divisiveness, creating cliques whose main aim is to gain political power. It is time to wind up the race relations industry.

Yours sincerely,
O. P. MIDHA,
11 Rothbury Avenue,
Gosford,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

De minimis

From Lieutenant-Colonel John Garnett

Sir, When recently travelling abroad I purchased a "Dimple" bottle (Mr Irvine's letter, July 17) not only for its content but as a haven for the new 5p piece: my boyhood memory of my father sharing out the £35 of "tanners" was the stimulus. To my chagrin the new coin would not pass through its neck however hard I tried to force it.

Are export models made narrower to keep foreign coins in circulation, or is it simply a means to encourage me to go on buying the product until I find one that will take the coin?

Yours faithfully,
J. C. M. GARNETT,
Bellfountain Cottage,
Bellfountain Road,
Crickhowell, Powys.

fraction of the bureau's 18,000 caseload. Only five cases were sent back to the bureau with a recommendation for further action. In-house and local conciliation resolved 27 per cent of complaints received last year, most within weeks rather than months, and the quality and amount of information given to complainants is constantly being addressed.

Yours faithfully,
VERONICA LOWE, Director,
Solicitors Complaints Bureau,
Portland House,
Stag Place, SW1,
July 18.

Teachers' place

From Mr Don Webster

Sir, I read with interest your report (July 12) regarding former top-class performers helping to prepare the physical education element of the national curriculum, and your editorial comment, "Mens sana in corpore sano".

I am delighted to see those we "taught" putting their expertise into sport, and I have a high regard for the place of sport in the national curriculum, but whatever happened to education?

When are those concerned with the education of the physical and social development of children to be given such prominence in your columns, or by the powers that be? After all we taught you, and now we seem to be ignored. Did we teach you too well?

Yours faithfully,
D. E. WEBSTER (Chairman),
Gateshead Physical Education Association,
Swards Road,
Gateshead, Tyne and Wear,
July 13.

Pictures in the sun

From Prebendary J C de la T Davies

Sir, In classical times only the Thracians and ourselves enjoyed being tattooed and, according to information I received in September 1977 from the Greek and Turkish embassies, Thracians are generally no longer tattooed. In antiquity this was a mark of noble birth. This leaves us Britons with the longest history of this art form. Herodotus, who seems only to have known seaside Britain, gives the best description:

it is the custom of these barbarians to swim and run about wet to the waist... their bodies are tattooed with various designs and pictures of all kinds of animals. That is why they are not covered with clothes, so that the pictures on their bodies are not hidden (Book III, 14).

He could be describing a popular beach today!

One advantage of the present hot weather is that our ancient pleasure of seeing and displaying tattoos can be enjoyed in the city streets, we do not need to go to the seaside. Of all the tattooed wit and beauty I saw last year that which I remember best was a well-built, handsome young man with the proud and permanent inscription on his shoulder, "Made in Hereford".

Yours sincerely,
JOHN C. de la T. DAVIES,
Peterchurch Rectory, Hereford.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE July 21: The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, opened the European Special Olympics Summer Games 1990, in Glasgow and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Glasgow (Mrs Susan Baird, the Right Hon the Lord Provost).

Major Sir Guy Acland, Bt was in attendance. The Princess Royal this morning attended the Centenary Games of the Much Wenlock Olympian Society, Much Wenlock and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Shropshire (J. R. S. Dugdale Esq.).

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness visited Broughty Ferry and St Andrews and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Fife (the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine).

The Princess Royal, President, Save the Children Fund, visited the Save the Children Fund shop, Broughty Ferry and

was received on arrival by the Lord Provost of Dundee (Councillor T. Mitchell).

Afterwards Her Royal Highness visited the Save the Children Fund shop, St Andrews.

Subsequently The Princess Royal attended the British Open Golf Championship at the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews.

In the evening Her Royal Highness, President, British Knitting and Clothing Export Council, attended a charity evening for Save the Children Fund, Town Hall, St Andrews.

Mrs Caroline Wallace was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE July 21: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, a Freeman of the Borough of King's Lynn, this morning visited the Guildhall, King's Lynn.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of York celebrate the fourth anniversary of their marriage today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T.C.L.G. Bowers and **Miss E.L. Ferguson**
The engagement is announced between Trevor, third son of Mrs L. Bowers and the late Mr S. Bowers, of Englefield Green, Surrey, and Emma-Louise, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Neil Ferguson, of St John's Town of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

Mr C.M. Green and **Miss G.M. Brown**
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs N.C. Green, of East Chidderton, Hampshire, and Gillian, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A.M. Brown, of Ravenshead, Nottingham.

Dr J. Henderson and **Dr J.E. Berry**
The engagement is announced between John, son of Professor and Mrs P.D. Henderson, of 8 Rue Des Eaux 75016, Paris, France, and Janet, daughter of Mr and Mrs D.J. Berry, of 19 Hillier Road, Purley, Surrey.

Mr N.J. Hudson and **Miss J.K. Mawman**
The engagement is announced between Nicholas John, only son of Mr and Mrs John Hudson, of Harrington Gardens, London, and Jennifer Kay, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Major Mawman, of New Plymouth, New Zealand.

Mr J.W.T. Lewis and **Miss J.A. McLean**
The engagement is announced between James, elder son of Mr Ian Lewis, of Farncombe, Kent, and Mrs Patsy Webb, of Hailsham, East Sussex, and Jennifer, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian McLean, of Highams Park, London.

Birthdays today

Lord Allerton, 87; Sir Nicholas Barrington, diplomat, 56; Miss Coral Browne, actress, 77; Sir Alistair Down, former chairman, Burnham Oil Company, 76; Mr David Essex, singer, 43; Mr Michael Foot, MP, 77; Mr Graham Gooch, cricketer, 37; the Rev Betsy Hemmell, former Church Estates Commissioner, 66; Mrs Elisabeth Husley, writer, 83; Sir Charles Kerruish, Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man, 73; Mr Danny La Rue, entertainer, 63; Mr Clive Rice, cricketer, 41; Mr Richard Rogers, architect, 57; Professor Andrew Rutherford, varden, Goldsmiths College, 61; Mr Richard Seaby, QC, chairman, The News Corporation, 59; Sir John Stokes, MP, 73; Mr Peter Twiss, former test pilot, 69.

Today's royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will take the salute at the Royal Tournament at Earls Court at 7.30. The Duke of Edinburgh will attend part of the Tidy Britain Group seminar "Coastline Week" at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre at 4.00. The Princess Royal will attend a reception at Lancaster House at 3.45 for teachers involved in special education.

Memorial service

Lord Rathcreedan
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Rathcreedan was held on Saturday at St Mary's, Henley-on-Thames. Canon Alan Pyburn and the Rev Basil Wilks officiated. Lord Rathcreedan, son, read the lesson and Mr Geoffrey Redman-Brown gave an address.

Church news

Church in Wales
Diocese of St Asaph
The Rev Hilary G. A. Williams, Vicar of St Asaph, will officiate at the wedding of the Rev Canon G. Williams, Vicar of St Asaph, and the Rev Canon G. Williams, Vicar of St Asaph, on Sunday, July 23, at 11.00 a.m. in the Cathedral, St Asaph.

Nature notes

Under the blazing sun the pale brown wheat fields are silent. Only a linnet flies over with a brief, twanging song, or a yellow wagtail calls on a distant telephone wire.

In the woods, the purring song of the turtle dove can still be heard. A few chiff-chaffs are also still singing; at this time of the year they make a curious trilling sound between the song phrases. Normally they sing in trebles, but where there is a copse next to a church or stables, they will sometimes come out and sing on a weathervane.

Garden warbler families stay together after the young have left the nest, and two or three birds will sit together preening themselves on a sunny twig.

At the edge of the wheat and the barley, corn southwistle is everywhere in flower: a tall, dandelion-like plant, with a



linnet

Gatekeeper butterflies haunt the brambles; they are restless orange butterflies, with their wings completely flamed in brown. On the mauve scabious flowers they sometimes sip the nectar side by side with a bumblebee, while a small tortoiseshell butterfly feeds on the next flower head.

OBITUARIES

YUN PO-SUNG

Yun Po-sung, who was President of South Korea from 1960 to 1962, died at the age of 91 in Seoul on July 18, 1989.

WHEN, after calling and losing the 1977 general election at the end of India's 20-month long emergency, Mrs Gandhi, then Prime Minister, stepped down there was probably no more contented politician of democratic convictions in Asia than Yun Po-sung, the unbowed opponent of South Korea's military strongman Park Chung-hee. Yun grasped the full significance of the Indian leader's decision and her country's ability to cast off authoritarianism by the ballot box. "In South Korea," Yun observed, "we are living in a police state." Only days before Korea's Supreme Court had sentenced him to a five year term of imprisonment, together with nine more of the country's political and religious leaders, for questioning the undemocratic features of the Park regime and its tailor-made constitution.

Yun was for only a brief period his country's civilian president, but his stature was rather judged by his struggle, carried on over two decades and punctuated by politically-inspired jail sentences from military tribunals, as leader of those Koreans who wanted democratic government for their nation. It was probably his advanced age, and a certain respect for a former head of state on the part of civilian courts, when his sentences went to them on appeal, which allowed Yun to avoid long years of direct experience of prison life.



He had been swept into power after the student-led pro-democracy uprising of August 1960 ended Syngman Rhee's iron rule. When the military seized power only nine months later Yun decided first of all to stay on. But Park, then head of a military junta, treated him as purely ceremonial head of state. In March 1962 more than 3,000 of South Korea's politicians, mayors and members of social

organisations were proscribed by the regime under a so-called "purification" decree and Yun resigned in protest.

The six-year ban was cunningly designed to exclude opponents of Park and his lieutenants at the scheduled 1963 and 1967 presidential elections. Yun, however, contested these on behalf of the opposition. With all the machinery available to the regime, he naturally lost both

to Park, but the first contest by a remarkably slim margin. With Park now his declared enemy, Yun found himself in July 1974 charged by a military tribunal with instigating a student uprising against the regime of allegedly pro-Communist inspiration. The prosecution demanded a 15 year jail sentence, but Yun, who was brought to the court under protest, eventually got off with a three year suspended sentence. Less than two years later he was up before a military tribunal again, charged with attempting to overthrow the government. He was accused, with other opposition elements including the Catholic Church, of being behind a manifesto for democracy which had been issued after a church service. The sentence on him was five years' imprisonment.

After the assassination of Park in October 1979 Yun started campaigning for an immediate return to civilian rule. Despite his advanced age, the country's new rulers decided to put him on trial yet again, this time for alleged responsibility over an unauthorised mass rally in Seoul in favour of reform. That brought a two-year prison sentence, eventually also suspended. By now, Yun had retired from politics and lived in seclusion at his home in Seoul.

As a young man Yun had studied political economy, public law and archaeology at Edinburgh University. He spent a total of five years in the city, graduating as MA in 1930.

Gliddon introduced the actress Kathleen Byron to the producer Michael Powell, which later resulted in Miss Byron's memorable performance as the mad nun in Powell's classic film *Black Narcissus*. At her London home yesterday Miss Byron said: "He had a long, rather gloomy face but was very intelligent and deep, with a slight tendency to sarcasm. He was meticulous and had a kind of ruthlessness about him. The most valuable thing he gave me was complete single-mindedness about my career. I shall always be grateful to him for that."

Another international star discovered by Gliddon was Deborah Kerr, who said at her

JOHN GLIDDON

John Gliddon, a film and theatrical agent who discovered several of the British cinema's most important stars, died on July 18 at the age of 92. He was born on August 24, 1897.

THE youngest of five children, John Donald Gliddon was born in St Albans and educated at Whitgift School, Croydon.

During the first world war he was commissioned in the Northumberland Fusiliers and fought at the Battle of the Somme, where he was buried alive but dug out of the ground in time to save his life, an experience that left him with recurring claustrophobia.

After the war, he tried his hand at acting, without success, and also at journalism, interviewing personalities such as Edgar Wallace and Charlie Chaplin, before setting up as an agent in the world of

silent films, under the imposing title of director of productions of the International Artists Film Co. Ltd, with offices at 52 Shaftesbury Avenue.

For more than 10 years he made little headway until an actress called Beryl Norman introduced him to an unknown 20 year old ingenue called Vivien Leigh, whom he described after their first meeting as "a very beautiful girl who possessed that rare gift - star quality". Gliddon obtained for her the stage role of the prostitute Henriette Duquesnoy in *The Mask of Virtue*, which made Leigh an overnight star. He continued to represent her for some years though, after her meeting with Laurence Olivier, Gliddon noted bitterly: "I realised that I hardly mattered any more in Vivien's career."

Gliddon also played a major part in the launching of other

important stars, including Stewart Granger, Jill Bennett, Lana Morris, Michael Rennie and Sally Gray, now Lady Orammore and Browne.

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Appointments in the Forces

The Army
COLONEL R. G. GIBSON, CBE, to be Commandant of the Royal School of Artillery, Woolwich, from 1 September 1990. To be replaced by COLONEL R. G. GIBSON, CBE, to be Commandant of the Royal School of Artillery, Woolwich, from 1 September 1990.

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The Army
The Ministry of Defence announces the following appointments to the Army promotions list which was published on June 30:

Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel
DAVID G. J. GIBSON, CBE, to be Colonel of the Royal School of Artillery, Woolwich, from 1 September 1990. To be replaced by DAVID G. J. GIBSON, CBE, to be Colonel of the Royal School of Artillery, Woolwich, from 1 September 1990.

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Marriages

Viscount Glenworth and **Miss E.J. Thomas**
The marriage took place on Saturday in Worcester Cathedral of Viscount Glenworth, elder son of the Earl and Countess of Limerick, of Clonliffe, West Sussex, and Miss Emily Thomas, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Thomas, of Worcester. The Dean of Worcester officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Elizabeth Hingley, Alice and Max Duncan and Joanna and Thomas Fairweather. Mr Robert Noel was best man.

A reception was held at Springfield, Britannia Square, and the honeymoon will be spent in the Hebrides.

Mr S.D. Browne and **Miss E.J. Blin**
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Nicholas, Castle Hedingham, Essex, of Mr Shaun Browne, son of the Hon Martin and Mrs Browne, of Bergham, Hall, Castle Camps, Cambridge, to Miss Elizabeth Bird, younger daughter of the Rev Rex and Mrs Bird, of The Vicarage, Castle Hedingham. The Bishop of Colchester and Canon Michael Walker officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emma Latham, Joanna Latham, Lucy Jackson, Elliot Netto, Thomas Tolmachev and Edward Tolson. Mr Oliver Crosswhite was best man.

A reception was held at Hedingham Castle and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr C.S.J. Frederick and **Miss C.E. Gilbey**
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Twickenham, West Sussex, of Mr Christopher Frederick, elder son of Sir Charles and Lady Frederick, of Stoke Trotter, Wincanton, Somerset, to Miss Camilla Gilbey, daughter of Sir Derek and Lady Gilbey, of

Reid Mansfield, BSc (Bristol), DPhil (Sussex), senior lecturer in psychology, from August 1. Advertising and marketing: Paul Christopher Nicholas Michell, BSc (Econ) (London), MSBA (Boston), PhD (Brunel), Simon fellow in the Manchester Business School from August 1. Organizational sociology: Richard Drummond Whitley, BA (Leeds), MA (Pennsylvania), reader in sociology in the Manchester Business School, from August 1. Pharmacy practice: Peter Ray-

Marriages

Grovelands, Winkham, West Sussex. The Rev David Pike officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Tamsin Salt and Billy Stott. Mr Ian Morling was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr T.H. Lighton and **Miss E.J. Ferguson**
The marriage took place on Saturday at Newlands Church, Roman Road, Peckham, Surrey, of Mr Thomas Lighton, only son of Sir Christopher Lighton, of Dirlston, East Lothian, and of the late Lady Lighton, to Miss Belinda Ferguson, elder daughter of Mr John Robb and the late Mrs Robb, of Napier, Wokingham, Surrey. The Rev Frederick C.E. Leighton Thomson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Rupert Laing, Thomas Steele, Leonard Beamish and Larch Hodges. Mr Anthony Laing was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr G.M.A. Davies and **Miss C. Bennett**
The marriage took place on Saturday at Stowe Church, Buckingham, of Mr Gerard Davies, son of Mr Michael and Lady Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Caroline Bennett, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bennett, of Stowe. The Rev M.D. Drury officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Sonia Bennett and Miss Elizabeth Ballance. Mr Neil Guthrie was best man.

Marriages

Mr H.D. Blake and **Miss H.M. Lloyd**
The marriage took place on Friday, July 20, at Chelsea Old Church, of Mr James Conybeare-Cross, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Conybeare-Cross and of the late Mrs Conybeare-Cross, of Oxford, to Miss Camilla Robb, elder daughter of Mr John Robb and the late Mrs Robb, of Napier, Wokingham, Surrey. The Rev Frederick C.E. Leighton Thomson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by David Hiner, John Piers, Ben Riner and Archibald Robb. Mr Stephen Hibbert was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr A.J.D. Corbett and **Miss M. Heston**
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 21, 1990, at St Antony's, Faversham, between Mr Adrian J.D. Corbett and Miss Myriam Heston.

A reception was held at Chateau Le Puits, Bonny-sur-Loire, Le Loiret, France.

Mr T.J.R. Williamson and **Miss S.J. McClure**
The marriage took place on Friday, July 20, at the Church of King Charles the Martyr, Tunbridge Wells, of Timothy Williamson, elder son of Mr Bill Williamson and the late Mrs Mary Williamson, of Tunbridge Wells, to Sarah, only daughter of Dr Ronald McClure and the late Mrs Julia McClure, of Chesham. The Rev Brian Gant officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Mairi Reid, Sarah Bone and Sean Walsh. Mr Ian Thompson was best man.

Dr Carmel Scriver and her colleagues demonstrate, with a statistical analysis of almost 7,000 pipe fragments, that Dutch looting can be as useful as English: all but one of the pipes from 'Oudepost' were made in the Netherlands. The pipetext sequence showed fairly conspicuous occupation of Oudepost, although it is known that from

MICHAEL CARR MP

Michael Carr, Labour MP for Bootle, died on July 20 aged 43.

THE sudden death of Mike Carr, MP for Bootle, only two months after he was elected for Bootle, Merseyside, MP, was announced yesterday that he was the fourth Labour MP in his 40s to die in the past 12 months.

Carr, who won a by-election only in May, died after attending a party meeting in Walton on Merseyside. He was elected to one of Labour's safest seats having won the approval of the Party leadership in the purge of "militants" in Liverpool. He came to politics via trade union work, being an official at the Garston office of the Transport & General Workers' Union, with a particular interest in the welfare of workers in some of the smaller factories.

Carr was very much a local man, having grown up in the area, and went to St Mary's College, Crosby. He had an

inquisitive streak, travelling in the Middle East when in his teens and got early experience as a Stewardsdale councillor. He moved back to Liverpool to be a clerk in the docks.

Carr had his disappointments before standing for Bootle. When Stuart Bell, the sitting MP for Middlesbrough, came up for re-election, Carr tried and failed hugely to become Labour candidate. Then Carr tried and failed again, this time in Liverpool Walton, where he was constituency party secretary and sought to take over from Eric Heffer, who was retiring. A Kimock loyalist, Carr chaired the co-ordinating committee sent to run the Labour Party in Liverpool on the orders of the ruling national executive committee. He saw the main issue in the Bootle campaign as being the poll tax. He had a majority of 23,517. He was seen as a good local man and in Parliament someone the Party could rely on.

Carr was married with four children.

HIS HONOUR JOHN GARRARD

His Honour Henry John Garrard died on July 18 at the age of 78. He was born on January 15, 1912.

THOUGH Judge Garrard ended up sitting in the Crown Court, he never relinquished an early interest in mechanical engineering, stimulated by his father, Charles Garrard, who was an inventor and automotive engineer and designed the Garrard Tricar. Henry, who worked with John Garrard or came before him in court, realised that he once rode a motorcycle in the life of Man 17 years.

Educated at Framlingham College, Suffolk, he did not follow his father into engineering but was for a time in banking with Barclays in Wolverhampton before deciding the law was his vocation and was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, in November



1937. His legal studies were interrupted by the second world war when he served in the army. Captured during the 1942 North African campaign, he was a prisoner of war in Italy and Germany. Parents of study papers enabled him to prepare while in captivity for his future legal career.

After the war, he was a barrister on the Oxford circuit, specialising in mining and engineering cases, including many involving the National Coal Board. In 1963-65 he was a member of the Mental Health Review Tribunal for the Birmingham area. He served as Recorder of Burton-on-Trent during 1964 and 1965 until in April that year he was appointed a County Court judge and later a circuit judge under the Crown Court system. As a judge, he took a great interest in cases dealing with child care and the adoption of children and with matrimonial matters generally.

Off-duty, he maintained a strong link with those early automotive engineering roots. Motor sport from go-karting to grand prix racing held his interest throughout his life. After giving up motor-cycle racing, he took up go-karting in the 1960s and for that held an RAC competition licence. The engine that he used was a modification of an original design in which his father had had a hand.

He retired in 1986 to his home at Chertley in Staffordshire. He is survived by his widow and a son and daughter.

Archaeology

Where natives rejected Dutch pipe dreams

By NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

Archaeologists in South Africa have found evidence of the faithful meeting of Dutch colonial and native cultures in the seventeenth century.

A small fort in Cape Province has yielded debris of European occupation mixed with the artefacts of the local Khoikhoi people, although both groups seem to have used only their own cultural inventory, with little if any adoption of goods from their new neighbours.

The fort, a Dutch East India Company outpost called Oudepost 1, was built on Saldanha Bay, 120 kilometres (75 miles) north of Cape Town, to counter French ambitions in the area. The establishment consisted of a redoubt with a pointed bastion, a rectangular lodge and a small square building of unknown function. All three structures now stand only a course or two high, their granite walls having been quarried for coarser nearby.

The chronology of Oudepost 1 was generally known from documents to fall between 1669 and 1732, but within that period the ebb and flow of occupation has been deduced from the commonest kind of artefact present, the broken stems of clay tobacco pipes. The changing bore diameters of pipetexts have been used to calibrate timescales in English and American historical sites for some decades now, but Dutch pipes were not thought to be sufficiently reliable sources of data.

Dr Carmel Scriver and her colleagues demonstrate, with a statistical analysis of almost 7,000 pipe fragments, that Dutch looting can be as useful as English: all but one of the pipes from 'Oudepost' were made in the Netherlands. The pipetext sequence showed fairly conspicuous occupation of Oudepost, although it is known that from

1673-84 there was an hiatus after a massacre by the Khoikhoi. The garrison of four to ten men kept sheep, cultivated cabbage and traded with the Khoikhoi or "Hottentot" pastoralists for stock and services. "Unwritten aspects of daily life concerning hunting, fishing, diet, artistic whims, building practices and interactions between colonist and indigenous, now he encoded in the broken sherds, bones and pipetexts that comprise the archaeological record."

There is little vertical stratigraphy at Oudepost 1, and much of the artefact material was recovered by pumping seawater through the excavated soil piled into fine sieves. "The Oudepost assemblage has a dominant colonial component in direct association with a minor indigenous one," the excavators say. "Glass, porcelain and earthenware lay scattered together with stone tools, ostrich eggshell beads and Khoikhoi pottery."

A series of test pits showed that the materials were coeval, with coincident distributions in and around the lodge and inside the fort, suggesting strongly that both parties visited and used the site at the same time. Nevertheless, there was little swapping of goods: only nine of the 7,000 pipetext fragments showed even possible signs of Khoikhoi recycling, although in other colonial milieux, in America, they had been adopted into whistles and beads.

In spite of the close interaction between the Dutch garrison and the natives, separate equality in material culture seems to have been preferred by both.

Source: *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 17, 269-300.

EDUCATION

When to speak out, opt out or get out

The road from the William Tyndale school scandal in Islington, north London, in the mid-Seventies to Hackney, east London, today passes through a sorry landscape of educational disaster areas. In these wastelands, some teachers try valiantly to do their best; but countless children have been betrayed by schools which have denied them the start in life they need.

There have been many warning signs of further educational crises, from 1979 when the Institute of Mathematics Survey found one quarter of London's 16 year olds could not do elementary sums to this month's literary survey, highlighting deteriorating reading standards in seven year olds.

The dismal scene in Hackney, portrayed by HM Inspectorate, shows unsatisfactory lessons, some chaotic; unpunctual teachers, failing to correct homework;

Parents can use the school annual parents' meeting to voice concerns; they can also approach the head teacher and/or governors. However, parents may be reluctant to complain for fear their child will be victimised. It may therefore be better to join with other parents in making complaints, so that individual children will not be picked on.

The second option is to get out: this may also be difficult, if places in the better schools are already filled. But parents should remember that they can send their children to different boroughs, at the expense of their own local authority (see *Noticeboard*, p17).

New independent schools are also mushrooming around the country, partly as a result of widespread disillusion with local state schools. Many provide excellent education in happy environments and they often charge minimal fees for pupils who come from families who are less well off.

Life skills like finger painting and leaf prints



As some schools are doing a good job, the cause cannot be the area from which pupils come. Recent research has shown that schools within walking distance of each other, with pupils from the same background, may vary enormously in the quality of education they provide.

Pupils in one school may leave with three or four times as many exam passes as pupils from the school next door.

So what can parents do to protect their children from sinking into an educational morass in one of these disaster schools?

First, prevention is better than cure. So all parents should choose a school carefully. It is important to obtain as much information as possible about several different schools and visit them — to see the staff, to inspect the buildings; to find out whether homework is marked; to compare test and exam results; to find out about out-of-school activities; to ask about truancy and to feel the ethos of the place. Although a wrong choice may be rectified, this will only be after a child has had a raw deal, wasted precious time, and possibly lost his or her confidence or enthusiasm.

If parents find that a school is failing their child, there are a number of options, none of them easy: they can speak out, get out, opt out. First, speaking out.

being inhibited by an interfering or inefficient local authority or where the school feels it can be more effective if it controls its own resources. At schools where parents have voted for grant-maintained status, things are flourishing.

In areas like Hackney, parents often find it especially difficult to speak out, get out or opt out. For many, English is not their first language; it can also be difficult to "work the system" of choice, even for articulate, assertive middle class parents; and attempts to try to obtain grant-maintained status have often been bedevilled by dire threats and hostile propaganda from some teachers and local authorities.

But in the long run, the only way to prevent more children from suffering in education disaster areas is to support and encourage those dedicated teachers who are providing a good education and to call the others to account.

CAROLINE COX

● The author is Deputy Chairman, House of Lords

Youngsters from all over the world are enjoying Gordonstoun's tough-summer school. David Tytler reports

Smiling through the top challenge

The Soviet Union has its showpiece schools and Olga Khvostova is a pupil at one of them, School 169 in Leningrad. This week she has been taking life in one of Britain's more elite establishments but observes: "There cannot be too many schools like Gordonstoun in Britain; it must be too expensive for most people."

Olga is 16 and will begin training as an English teacher this autumn. She was a pupil at School 169 (which specialises in English) when Kenneth Baker, a former education secretary, visited it in 1988. She still remembers how he gave her class a lesson in English poetry, reading from an anthology of English poems he had edited.

She visited Britain earlier this year when she went to Sexey's school in Somerset which had a party of pupils in Leningrad at the time of Mr Baker's visit, but her 24-day stay at the Gordonstoun International Summer School at Elgin on the north east coast of Scotland is altogether different.

Olga and her sister Alla, aged 24, are in a party of six. They are among the 230 students from 22 countries attending the two courses being held at Gordonstoun this summer. They are there as guests of the school but the other students, aged between ten and 17, are each paying £1,725 for the summer school where annual boarding fees are £8,700 a year.

Alla, a veteran of many Soviet Pioneer camps, was well prepared for the challenges at Gordonstoun, ranging from rock-climbing to leather-work and ocean sailing to computer studies. She is an English teacher at School 207, where pupils start learning the language at eight and finish at 17.

Alla is also the director of exchanges at the school and has arranged visits to Italy and Sweden. "Many things are happening in my country," she says, "but a summer school like this could not happen yet. It may some time later. I would be a bit shy about inviting people from Gordonstoun to come to my school. It is a very good school but not like this one."

From Moscow comes Alla Pastushkova, aged 34, an English teacher in the special English School 38 and a former Intourist guide. She was chosen for the trip by the Ministry of Education, which also selected the Moscow pupils, Masha Grechinskikh, aged 15, and Artyom Kozhin, aged 16, as a reward.

She began the course shy and reserved, as if aware she was being watched all the time, but after a week she began to relax and took particular pleasure in printing a T-shirt in the art class. She said: "I have never done this before, but if I can learn how to do it well I will



Learning the ropes: Olga Khvostova and Ivan Medvedev from Leningrad, sailing at Gordonstoun

open my own business selling T-shirts in Moscow." It was said with a smile.

Gordonstoun's first summer school was for 19 students in 1976. Since then, boys and girls from 38 countries have come to the school's 150 acres on the Moray Firth. This is the first year there have been two overlapping courses, the first with 167 stu-

dents, the second with 67 students. The summer school is run by James Thomas, who has seen all three of the Queen's sons through the school. The Duke of Edinburgh was one of the first pupils of Dr Kurt Hahn, Gordonstoun's German founder.

Mr Thomas is embarrassed by the idea that the summer school is simply a profit-making arm of a

school which, unlike its older rivals, does not have a pool of rich old boys or large slices of property in London. He is proud to say, however, that the summer school turns over almost £500,000 and the profits are paid to the school's scholarship fund, reducing the fees of nearly half its 491 pupils.

"Believe it or not, we do care about having children from all over the world, most of whom have never been away from home before, and seeing them meet the challenges of Gordonstoun and then leaving here as friends," he says.

Enduring friendships are undoubtedly made as some children return year after year with brothers and sisters following each other. Reunions are held in Tokyo and Los Angeles and this year a party is to be held in Boston.

There is no doubt that the enterprise does make money. William Keck, a Los Angeles businessman and father of a summer school student, donated \$250,000, which paid for the Duchess of York Music School that she opened last September.

Summer school students have to follow strict guidelines. Girls and boys must stay out of each other's boarding houses, unless they are ill, and not smoke and drink. Honesty is essential.

The school makes the responsibilities clear: "You are ambassadors of your country, your school, your family. Most of all, the people you meet here will remember you by the way you behave and contribute and by your concern, respect and friendliness to others. If you misbehave you will be sent home."

Mr Thomas says that not many are sent home and there are few problems of children being homesick: "They often think they cannot manage what we ask them to do, but they persevere, and end up enjoying the challenge."

The school has its own small fleet of Devon yachts with red sails and blue hulls which sail from the small harbour at Hopeman. The highlight of the course is the trip to Skye where three days are spent on the school yacht *Ses Spirit* and three days climbing on the island.

Countries represented this year include Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Denmark, France, The Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Norway, Oman, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

The international benefits are stressed by Jean Veit, a former Los Angeles teacher, who has been bringing children to Gordonstoun from the beginning of the summer school programme. Among her 21 students from America this year is Saroem Phoung, a 17-year-old Cambodian war refugee.

"They come to Gordonstoun, the leaders of the future, not knowing each other, with different backgrounds, different languages and different skills," she says. "They leave as friends, often in tears. They deny it, of course, but I have the pictures to prove it."

EDUCATIONAL

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مكازم التحصيل

Going away with friends does not always end in disaster. Victoria McKee discovers the secrets — and rules — of the more-the-merrier crowd

How to survive a shared holiday

The Earl and Countess of Bradford are looking forward to sharing their holiday in Marbella with their friends Ross and Ingrid Benson and their children, who will arrive today. According to the Consumers' Association, they should be doing no such thing.

The association's magazine, *Which? Guide to Self-Catering Holidays Abroad*, warned last week that holidaying with friends is a recipe for disaster, and that a fortnight in shared accommodation can end a lifelong friendship.

Lady Bradford recalls, however, that when the Bensons stayed with them at their villa over Easter, a "wonderful time" was had by all. This may have been because there were no children present. "If we take the children [they have three young sons] it's a family holiday, and I don't want to worry about being hostess and Mummy at the same time," Lady Bradford says. "But sometimes we leave the children at home and come out with another couple. The Bensons are favourites. They are coming again this week but with their child and nanny, and we have our children with us, and because of that they will be staying at a house nearby."

"You've got to know people really well and feel comfortable with them to want to be on holiday with them," Lady Bradford says, "and for us it's important that people like to do what we like to do — which is just lying about in the sun."

Barbara Daly, the make-up artist, and her husband, Laurence Tarlo, who run the "cruelty-free" cosmetics company Colourings, went on a safari holiday in Africa with The Body Shop founders Anita and Gordon Roddick several years ago — and have continued to holiday with the Roddicks and other close friends over the years.

"We subsequently went to Sardinia with Anita and Gordon, and we tend to go on country hotel weekends with Betty Jackson [the fashion designer] and her husband, and to an ashram in India with Lulu [the singer] and John Frieda [the hairdresser]," says Mr Tarlo. "We hardly knew the Roddicks when we invited them to join us on our first African safari, but we usually get on well with people and can tell who we're going to have a good time with."

Although the Sardinian trip included the Roddicks' two daughters, they were old enough not to get in the way. Generally, the Tarlos believe, a good holiday would be with another couple without children.

The key to successful group dynamics, they say, is "for people to be flexible and easy-going, and for everyone to be able to go off and have some personal space. You've got to know each other well enough to be able to have rows with each other — or between yourselves — without it mattering." Someone who demanded dinner every day at a set time or wanted everybody else to conform to his or her holiday expectations would not be fun to be with, they agree.

Paula Grayson, the personnel director of Luton College of Higher Education, is committed to communal canal holidays with the same group of people she has been seeing — with additions and subtractions — since her university days at Oxford. "About four of us first went on a canal in the hot summer of 1976, and then at work we met the remnants of what had been the Leeds University Canal Society, and we've been holidaying on the canals together ever since."

Miss Grayson, aged 37, is just back from a jaunt on the French canals with the friends who call themselves the Canal Society. She travels with them up to three times a year, and believes the traditions they have formed over the years keep them together. "We have our own card game, a set menu, and our own language."

Some of the group are single, some married and some, like Miss Grayson, may come with their partners, but children are banned.

The only dropouts, other than those who have parental obligations, are those who acquire a new partner who feels excluded from the camaraderie. "A new spouse who can't cope and becomes irritated with our customs," Miss Grayson sighs. "It takes determination to fit in."

Kim Kable-White, a 37-year-old businessman, believes that only activity holidays such as skiing are really suitable to share. "If it's just a lazy holiday with nothing planned, everyone will have different ideas and expectations and it can be a disaster," he says. "But if you go with friends on an activity-oriented holiday you all know exactly what you'll be doing."

Initially with a group of single men and women friends, then later with his wife Rhona and several other couples, he has been going to Switzerland to share a big chalet. "The secret is for everybody to be completely relaxed and to give each other complete freedom and not feel they have to do everything collectively once they get there," he says.

Unfortunately, "there has been a moratorium" on the group holidays because of the arrival of children. "Now we might find just



All in the same boat: Barbara Daly and Laurence Tarlo (left) with Anita and Gordon Roddick on Lake Naivasha in Kenya

one other couple with children with whom to share a chalet," he says.

Once couples have children, the most successful shared holidays appear to be with other parents. Fleur Rossdale, the creator and organiser of the annual British Interior Design Exhibition, is holidaying with 16 other people in a house in Cornwall.

She says: "We holiday regularly with the same couple of friends and their children, and with my brother and sister-in-law and their children, who are all here now. The children range in age from two to eight and get on beautifully, and there is always someone around to do something with them. We have a rota for tasks and it all works wonderfully."

Group holidays are most common among teenagers and young single people in their twenties, but most 30- and 40-year-olds feel they have grown out of them — until, perhaps, becoming a parent makes the idea of shared child minding attractive.

Dr Desmond Morris, the social anthropologist, believes that we still have the pack mentality to some degree and that the reason some people seek out "pack" holidays is because "the holiday is meant to replace what we don't have the rest of the year. We want to go back briefly to our interaction with a simple, natural environment — or to exploration, whether it's looking at old churches or whatever. We recreate hunting expeditions when we take our camera along and 'shoot' things."

"Most packs have a leader, which is why pack holidays that have one — although it needn't be a tyrannical one — and are structured around a common objective tend to work better than those that aren't."

There is undoubtedly a difference between holidaying as host and guest and sharing. When you are a guest, a firm etiquette applies, there is no doubt about whose responsibility it is to provide food and change the lightbulbs, and there is only one head of the table. Jan Morgan, who runs the estate agency Grosvenor International, which deals with the sale and rental of overseas properties as well as those in Britain, believes that too many masters can spoil a house.

"I know one 'company house', a villa in Spain, that all the directors use for their holidays, which illustrates a common problem, she says. "One of the partners had a sloppy wife and nobody wanted to come after she'd been there. Finally, they hit on the solution of employing the same outside cleaner to clean up after everyone."

"The first year they decided they would use everything communally, but then the wife would have a leak in it and someone would say, 'That's not how I left it', so they took a lock-up which was used as a store for personal possessions and everybody took care of their own. After that it worked quite well."

Ms Morgan has a second home in France to which she and her husband occasionally invite guests, and which they let friends use. She is clear on her house rules: "You have to have a cleaner, you have to treat it as you would your own home, you have to water the garden — and you do not sleep in my bed."

A friendly chat with a twist

Becoming fluent in a foreign language can be a question of interpretation

THE chat-up line was novel. The man in the smoky American bar was blond, well-built, with an irresistible smile. He was also deaf and had tunnel vision, and I could not distinguish his words above the noise of the band.

To talk we used the American deaf-blind manual. Jeff would spell out every word, twisting his hand into the shapes symbolising letters of the alphabet. I would do the same in response.

I was in America, working as an interpreter for Julia Gates, aged 28, who had been blind since birth and lost most of her hearing suddenly seven years ago. We were part of a 45-strong English delegation to the summer convention of the American Association of the Deaf-Blind.

About 600 people had congregated at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, for the event. All the delegates were accompanied by their interpreters or, as the Americans called us, service support providers (SSP).

As an SSP I had to act as Ms Gates' eyes and ears. We were a permanent double act. My first task when we arrived was to show her the layout of the bedroom we shared and the location of the bathrooms so she could at least operate without me in the dormitories. Then we were ready for work.

The convention, entitled "The 1990s: a Decade of Challenge", focused on jobs, technology and civil rights,



Julia Gates talks to Graham Hicks "in English"

but the underlying mood expressed by the main speaker was one of frustration, combined with a fierce determination to succeed. "If we have to be angry, then we will be angry. Intelligently angry. We must not listen to those who tell us that we can't," he said.

Beside him, two interpreters translated his words into sign language. On the conference floor, deaf SSPs translated the visual signs into touch while hearing SSPs, including myself, translated direct from the voice, spelling out the words on our delegates' hands.

Delegates from all over the world — Britain, Japan, Sweden, India, Argentina and the Soviet Union — communicated in different ways. There is no universal sign language. Each country has its own version and even a common language is no guarantee of similar symbols.

The American deaf-blind would wrap their hands around the twisting fist of the "speaker". The English version had the "speaker" touching different spots on the "listener's" hand. The Japanese pretend their hands are Braille typewriters and their fingers are the keys upon

which one taps out the conversation. By the end, I had become fluent in American, passable in the Japanese method and could stumble through Swedish.

The difficulty was not learning the different manuals — that could be done in 15 minutes — but remembering to tell them apart. I baffled an American by serving him up an incomprehensible mixture of American, Swedish and Irish.

Having broken through the communications barrier, there are personality differences. My two closest deaf-blind friends could not be more dissimilar. Graham Hicks, aged 29, is confident and outgoing. At my first American conference two years ago, he taught me most of the manuals I know and then how to waterski. Ms Gates, for whom I was interpreting this time, is shy and found the American habit of rushing into any old sign language nerve-wracking.

Within 24 hours, she was miserably telling me she hated the human race and only got on with animals. Yet after some cajoling, she too was signing in American and left with several new friends.

All of us eagerly bought the convention T-shirt, which had its own peculiarities. Embellished on the front was the convention title, first in print and underneath in Braille. Women rapidly learnt to tell male colleagues that they were not allowed to "read" their T-shirt by running their fingers over the Braille.

I found the different levels of provision for the deaf-blind startling. In India, the authorities know only of two deaf-blind adults and 20 children. The thousands of others who must exist cope alone, dependent, presumably, on relatives. Nobody really knows.

The Americans, in contrast, have a village in Seattle populated and staffed by deaf-blind people while elsewhere, others have jobs, live independently, marry and raise children. Britain, with the oldest organisation of deaf-blind people in the world, is one of the front runners, yet does not have a single trained interpreter for the deaf-blind. At the convention the interpreters were relatives or friends like myself. There were also several social workers and interpreters for the deaf.

I learnt as I went along. What Ms Gates enjoyed of our trips depended to a large extent on how I described them. At a country music museum we had hysterics studying the singers' portraits as I tried to find one who was even remotely attractive. The tables were turned in a visit to a soap factory where my non-existent sense of smell made me dependent on Ms Gates for advice on what to buy.

Next year, we hope the international community of the deaf-blind will descend on Britain. As happened in Williamsburg, the only word that will not be spoken is "can't".

I am sitting here writing this in a skirt I would much rather cut up and clean the windows with. But means must and sadly my days of nipping to the capital's shops for a quick pick-me-up from Joseph are now just a distant memory — of the time, of course, before the mortgage really started to bite.

To call oneself a clothesaholic is, perhaps, a touch extreme but there are plenty of people who, back in the so-called selfish Eighties, developed a habit and taste for designer clothes. Yet at the beginning of this year fashion editors were assuring us that now we had entered the Nineties, vulgar displays of wealth in the form of expensive clothes were a thing of the past. Absolute rubbish, and a ploy to hide the possibility that they, too, had run out of funds to service a bulging wardrobe — I defy any of them, given the money, not to rush out to Browns for a sartorial fix.

Rosie Mills, a senior copywriter at McCann Erickson is still coming to terms with her change in circumstances now the interest rate on her mort-

A mortgage on the wardrobe

In an era of tight money, even the most hopeless clothes addict feels the pinch

page has dug into her monthly budget. "I still occasionally splash out on something I shouldn't but I've put myself down a bracket in terms of clothes, and what I should be doing now is buying for my home," she says. Common sense is not always the victor. "I'm not very safe-going shopping and not very good at just looking. It's really like a hobby and sometimes I just get gripped with it and want to splurge like crazy."

Spending £300-plus on a Romeo Gigli jacket used not to be a problem for Lee Wallis, a press officer. Now having sold her flat and bought a house, she does not even indulge in a ready-made meal from Marks & Spencer, let alone a luxurious trifle by her favourite designer. "I used to

designer labels, despite a heavy mortgage. I plan it like a military exercise," she says. "I look at the magazines and see which of the stockists have credit facilities and then open an account." She has six or seven credit cards on the go. Once Ms Kiddington tried on a Norma Kamali skirt at Browns which cost £500. "I had to have it so I rang up my bank from the shop and asked them to OK the cheque for a soffit. I was buying from a shop called Browns. They weren't to know it was a clothes shop."

Like many, she justifies such behaviour by thinking she will never have the opportunity to buy a particular outfit again and says the exhilaration, euphoria and sense of wellbeing in "almost like the excitement of getting a new boyfriend."

The retailers, of course, are suffering the most from this turn to consumer spending. Even the staff at Joseph, which started its sale a week early this summer — are friendly, so things must be bad.

GILLIAN ROWE
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مكازم التحصيل

Voices recalled from a cataclysm

The last two world wars were unique in our history, not least for the cultural shock they inflicted on the whole of our society. Each of them took millions of young men and women away from their families and friends at the most sensitive stage in their lives. It put them into uniform to serve under strict discipline with total strangers in closed communities. It sent them abroad to kill other young men and women hundreds or thousands of miles away — in cities, fields, and mountains, in deserts and jungles.

Finally, it subjected them to long periods of paralysing boredom, punctuated by short bursts of extreme excitement in which the prospect of death was always present.

For most of these men and women the war was the most intense experience they were ever to know. Thousands, who found the pressure almost too much to bear, turned to writing poetry as the only way of releasing it for the first and often the last time in their lives. So both wars produced a cataclysm of poetry.

However, the poetry of the second world war was very different from that of the first. Most of the poets we know of in the first world war were writing in the hope of publication. They were nearly all men — and men with university degrees, largely from public schools; Isaac Rosenberg was one of the few exceptions. The patriotic exaltation which led them to volunteer stumbled when they came face to face with the horrors of trench warfare. For the first time they began to ask how the war had come about. It was the old champion of the ordinary soldier, Rudyard Kipling, who gave them the answer: "If any question why we died, Tell them, because our fathers lied."

So the poems, plays and novels, of the first world war expressed a mood of bitter contempt for the politicians and brasshats, together with a profound pity for their victims. The pacifism they engendered came to dominate the feelings of the next generation. In the middle Thirties the news of the concentration camps began to transform this pacifism into anti-fascism. By the time my genera-

Denis Healey celebrates the poets of the second world war, and the power of their poetry to illuminate history

tion had to face the second world war we believed that we had no alternative but to fight the uncontested evil of Nazism; but we had no illusions about the fate which awaited us. Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon had told us what to expect, though the nature of our ordeal turned out rather different.

Except for the Anzio beach-head, and the last winter on the Gothic Line in Italy, there was little trench warfare. Millions served in the Middle and Far East and north west Europe. The air force was far larger. There were many more women in uniform. And the home front was subjected to air raids.

So poetry of the second world war was far more diverse than that of the first. More important, most of its poets came from ordinary homes. Most wrote their poems with no thought of publication. Some of the best were from the Dominions, such as the South African Uys Krige. J.E. Brookes, with the Australian infantry, and the New Zealander Les Cleveland. A few of the Scots preferred to write in Gaelic, making them even less acceptable to a literary establishment based in London.

For all these reasons the poetry of the second world war made less impact on the peacetime public than that of the first. It offered no equivalent to the intense concentration on the horrors of trench warfare. It had no clear message, of hope or despair. As Dennis McCarthy wrote:

"He died who love to live," they'll say,
"Unselfishly so we might have today!"
Like hell! He fought because he had to fight;
He died that's all. It was his unlucky night."

Some of the poets, such as Henry Reed, Sidney Keyes, Keith Douglas and Gavin Ewart became well-known at the time; others were published later. But the great majority would have remained unknown for ever but for the work of three young men serving in Cairo in 1942 — the most senior then a corporal, Victor Selwyn, David Burk, and the South African poet, Denis Saunders, appealed to all serving men and women in Middle East to submit poems for inclusion in an anthology. Within three months they had collected 3,000 poems, selected 121, and persuaded another group of enthusiasts in the Salamander Society to get them produced. The society sold out the entire edition in Cairo in a matter of months. Nearly 40 years later, the Salamander Trust, as it had become, published *Return to Oasis* in London; this included the best of another thousand wartime poems from the Middle East. There followed *From Oasis in Italy*, which also covered the campaigns in North Africa and Italy. In 1985 Everyman's (Dent) Library published another Oasis selection, *Poems of the Second World War*. By then Victor Selwyn and his fellow-editors, Erik de Mauny and the late Professor Ian Fletcher, had collected over 14,000 poems written on active service, from every phase and theatre of the war.

Their anthologies form an astonishing treasury, invaluable to historians no less than to all who love poetry. Commenting on some "sad-coloured volumes" of history she had been given for review, Virginia Woolf wrote "the machine they describe... but the heart of it they leave untouched. At any rate, we are left out, and history, in our opinion, lacks an eye."

The Oasis collection gives history a thousand eyes, all with the sharp immediacy of a war photographer, but with a range and depth of insight which only poetry can provide. Besides men already known as poets, there are men who later became known for other reasons — Enoch Powell and Lord Hailsham, Spike Milligan and Dirk Bogarde, Kingsley Amis and Erik de Mauny, and above all Frank Thompson, whose death by firing squad in Bulgaria robbed the



Soldier poet: Dirk Bogarde, who like other second world war poets, was to become famous in other fields

world of what might have been a great political leader as well as a major poet.

Some of the best poems, however, are by ordinary men and women. Anyone who served in the forces at that time will find poems which speak directly to them. It was a delight for me to find *The D-Day Dodgers* again, on the printed page. I was particularly moved by Sean Jenet's trance-like apparition from an assault landing, *Mahoney*. I also felt for the first time what it was like to be a parachutist or a bomber pilot. Most moving of all are some of the poems by young women, who describe not only the heartbreak of losing their loved ones but also the initial panic they felt at being thrown into barracks with other girls from totally different backgrounds. Lisbeth David's lovely valedictory at the war's end must speak for thousands of other temporary women soldiers: "But hey nony the lark and the wren, I trow we shall never be meeting again."

Very little class feeling could

LUCK

*I suppose they'll say his last thoughts were of simple things,
Of April back at home, and the late sun on his wings;
Or that he murmured someone's name
As earth reclaimed him sheathed in flame.
Oh God! Let's have no more of empty words,
Lip service ornamenting death!
The worms don't spare the hero;
Nor can children feed upon resounding praises of his deed.
'He died who loved to live,' they'll say,
'Unselfishly so we might have today!'
Like hell! He fought because he had to fight;
He died that's all. It was his unlucky night.*

DENNIS MCMAHON, from *Return to Oasis*

survive in the pressure cooker of the second world war. The sense of common humanity overrode all else. Few fists were shaken at the politicians and the brasshats. The higher educational standards which made the poetry possible affected the generals, too. In his

foreword to the original *Oasis*, General "Jumbo" Wilson talks of those who found the war an aesthetic desert — a phrase which would not have come so easily to General Haug. Later collections owe much to the spirited advice from Field Marshalls Lord Carver

and General Sir John Hackett; the former as a young tank commander in the desert (GSOI 7th Armoured), gave his general *Anna Karenina* to read before Alamein.

Very few people who served in the last war will read these books without pleasure and emotion. For those who did not, they offer a unique understanding of what the last great cataclysm meant for men and women like themselves. They demonstrate the power of poetry to calm the spirit and to illuminate history. For those reasons no library — and no school — should be without them.

● *Return to Oasis*, Shephard Walwyn, 1980; From *Oasis into Italy*, Shephard Walwyn, 1983; *Poems of the Second World War: The Oasis Selection*, Dent/Everyman, 1985; *More Poems of the Second World War: The Oasis Selection*, Dent/Everyman, 1989.

● *The charivari*, Salamander Oasis Trust, 84 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0HP, was founded by a group who served and wrote in the Middle East in the second world war. Their work will be continued in 1992 by the Poetry Society.

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Jim Hiley asks whether top foreign companies will continue to tour Britain when faced by inadequate venues and too much red tape

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WORLD MUSIC: WOMAD FESTIVAL

Lost tribes that gather in a brave new wilderness

World Music audiences are growing, but David Toop finds that the promoters have not yet properly worked out the presentation

Perhaps Womad (The World of Music, Arts and Dance) should consider changing its name to Nomad. The flourishing premier organisation for the promotion of World Music, it presents festivals and special events in increasingly unlikely seaside towns and leisure centres.

Rivermead Leisure Centre in Reading was the site of Womad's most ambitious venture for some years. It is a typical example of the sort of temporary encampment in which the global village is obliged to pitch its tents. Soaring, metal-cube buildings, acres of planned wood, yellow plastic chutes for "fun" swimming and bar-like activity spaces, such as the elements that must be imbued with the Womad spirit if these wildly eclectic musical occasions are to succeed.

Saturday began with the excellent Soweto group, Winds of Change. This exultant gospel-and-politics choir is touring with the support of Christian Aid, which shows that Womad's attitude to religion is as open as its musical programming.

By mid-afternoon the sunshine

was fierce. The Bhundu Boys, playing on the outdoor stage, had to be forsaken in favour of the basket ball court and its stifling gloom. Competing with the ever-popular Bhundu was the Dmitri Pokrovsky Ensemble from Moscow. This 11-piece group of a cappella vocalists was kitted out in traditional costumes, save for Dmitri himself, who distinguished his authority with the kind of Russian blue suit we have been seeing on the television news so often recently.

For 18 years, the Ensemble has been secretly collecting folk songs throughout the Soviet Union. Recently, their activities have begun to enjoy official approval. Cossack songs about drinking, horses and womanising proved an instant hit; and though the group's jolly, folkloric tone was slightly disconcerting, the harsh, inner turmoil of their close harmonies saved us from thinking we had stumbled into an English folk night.

From this point in the afternoon, the published programme bore no real relation to anything happening anywhere. A glance

into the Green Room, a venue seemingly designed for indoor golf or orienteering, was sufficient for a snap judgement about participatory Brazilian dancing.

The Algerian *rai* of Chaba Fadela and her husband, Cheb Sahraoui, promised better things. I once attempted to interview Chaba Fadela in Algeria and found her capable of an impressive show of defiance. Yet what she lacks in regard for journalists she makes up for in vocal passion.

Unfortunately, *rai* is a music that sounds at its best on cheap cassettes, preferably heard blasting from cars in Marseilles or North Africa. Live shows, especially those occurring in English suburban fields, suffer from monotony; this is partly caused by indifferent musicians who do little of interest to embellish the songs.

Sahraoui's reluctance to depart from the glassy pre-set sound of his keyboard was a taste in point. During the poignant introduction to "N'sel fik", the blend of ecstasy and frustration unique to *rai* briefly surfaced, but nobody seemed willing to abandon themselves to the mood.

A trek back to the basketball court was rewarded by the likeable Chinese flautist, Guo Yue. Last summer, Guo Yue was performing with his brother. Now he is the star turn, his sinuous flute supplemented only by a Japanese drummer. Unpromising as this sounds, his deft, forceful musicianship sustains the concentration of an audience with ease.

Guo Yue's sister, Liang, provided an enjoyable interlude with her performance of a melody called "Fishing by Lamplight" played on a string instrument called the Cheng. The delicate impressionism was perfect for the moment, casting a lingering spell in the torpid heat.

Guo Yue is dependable in any circumstances and so, one might reasonably expect, is *frakere*. This exemplary Cuban band began their set well enough, with a thicket of Afro-Cuban percussion and chanting. All the usual elements were present — the astonishing horn arrangements, the showmanship, the capacity to turn on a coin from cha-cha to jazz, to minutes — but before long, a drum solo loomed and boredom set in.

Why does contemporary Cuban music have to be so clever, so fast, so insensitive? This is doubtless a question that only Cubans can answer.

A final visit to the basketball court solved a different puzzle. Where was everybody? They were indoors watching the Cambodian National Dance Company. Seats were scarce for this strangely inactive spectacle, re-created after the ruin of the Vietnam War and Pol Pot's regime. It was hard to believe that an art of such pure, minimal gesture could work so well in this environment, yet perhaps the easy-come, easy-go ambience of Womad is more conducive, ultimately, to elegant stasis rather than to its undelivered promise of excitement.



Chief instigator: Roger Waters (centre) before the massive wall, on which names of those killed in war this century were projected

ROCK: THE WALL — BERLIN 90

Borderline success

Grandiose spectacle or unifying celebration?
Saturday night's Berlin performance of *The Wall* divided the critics. Anne McElvoy reports from the Potsdamer Platz arena

Berlin's own *Götterdämmerung*, cast in polyester, happened on Saturday night. The almost united city vaulted its West-East division for the last time, as Roger Waters's *The Wall* was performed on the former death-strip alongside the real thing.

More than 200,000 people, most of whom must have been still in primary school when the original Pink Floyd album came out in 1979, gathered for a concert which was a dextrous combination of good cause, hype and political significance. The event in the social calendar for German teenagers of all ages. "This is our Woodstock," said one young East German, flaunting an impressive knowledge of ancient rock history. It wasn't. Admittedly, the opening message was one of peace and love, but it came sensibly dressed from the EC president, Jacques Delors. No hint of youthful rebellion here.

Some 400 over-exhilarated spectators passed out, but possibly more out of a sense of momentousness than from any Dionysian excess, for after the last song the audience applauded, picked up their jackets and disappeared politely to sleep on park benches before the coach journeys back to Leipzig, Warsaw and Leighton Buzzard.

This was, of course, pure cultural gigantism: we were not expecting the thrill of mass intimacy, witnessing artistic excellence, but rather a replay of the *Sturm und Drang* contest of man against nature. We were definitely spectators rather than an audience, placing our bets on success or failure. Could the barren, rubble-strewn reaches of the vast Potsdamer Platz really be con-

quered by this visual and auditory experiment?

The answer is that it could, at the price of a certain absurdity of scale. The cast-list was certainly impressive on paper: besides the project's chief instigator, Roger Waters, there were Cyndi Lauper, Van Morrison, Joni Mitchell, Sinead O'Connor, Ute Lemper and (in acting roles, during some fairly blatant surrealist satire sequences) Tim Curry, Marianne Faithfull and Albert Finney. But for the majority of the spectators, the performers were mere specks agitating in front of a 25 metre-high background wall and merging into the holograms.

Even from the vantage point of the grandstand erected for press, PR people and those performers' relatives considered too dignified, too valued or just too old to enjoy the sensual excitement of body crush among the herd, opera glasses were an essential accompaniment. Indeed, critical discourse was usually on the level of "Is that Cyndi Lauper or Sinead O'Connor singing?" Usually, however, it was Roger Waters who was gamely covering the 168 metre-wide stage, managing to be everywhere at once and to sing tolerably. If nothing else, the event was a filip to a sagging career.

Nevertheless, it was difficult not to be reminded of the scene in the spoof on-the-road film *Spinal Tap*, in which the band end up dancing around a miniature

Stonehenge because someone has got the measurements wrong. That said, the intricacy of the grotesque puppets, the technical prestidigitation and the sheer grandeur of the set outlined against the Berlin sky at dusk elicited gasps from the most cynical. At spectacular moments — and the final collapse of "the wall" was that — the performers seemed to be largely unnecessary: rarely could they assert their fragile art against the weight of spectacle.

Whatever the reservations about ancient rock stars propelling ancient records back into the charts on the wings of charitable endeavour, this show could hardly stand accused of being irrelevant. When the chorus of "Tear down the wall" was chanted in the final scene, the crowds — stretching through No Man's Land from the Potsdamer Platz and the Reichstag — cheered as one. Even more effective was the appearance of the marching band of the combined Soviet forces in Germany, now the target of growing ire in East Germany. As they played, the words "Bring the Boys back home" were pointedly projected on to the wall behind them.

Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, whose charity — the Memorial Fund for Disaster Relief — is set to gain an uncertain amount from the spectacle, once the multi-million dollar cost of staging is

subtracted from the takings, looked suitably out of place in his navy suit and tie. But the former RAF pilot is now at least as popular as Roger Waters here. The Germans have a peculiar fondness for old war heroes, even for one who flew on 100 missions to bomb Germany.

Did he actually like the music? "I quite enjoyed 'Another Brick in the Wall'," he said, judiciously. "There are certain things one does not approve of, but it is not for us to say what young people should enjoy. The establishment is far too fussy. Some people were horrified at the thought of co-operating with a pop musician but there are worse things on this earth."

Along the Street of the 17th of June leading to the Brandenburg Gate, battered vans disgorged hippies, of the original vintage or from later eras. Meanwhile, growling security men, uncomfortably reminiscent of their brethren along the same strip less than a year ago, protected celebrity hospitality tents from intruders. In the new apartment blocks overlooking the Potsdamer Platz on the eastern side, and now housing former Politburo members evicted from behind the walls of their Wandlitz compound, faces from the past looked down on present festivities. Günter Schabowski, the former East Berlin party chief, took to his balcony and waved to the crowds who could barely remember him from the distant, brief days of communist reform last December. But the former culture and ideology minister Kurt Hager stayed indoors. He had already protested at the "trivialising of history" and its expression in debacles outside his window. No one took the slightest notice. The Wall has been torn down.

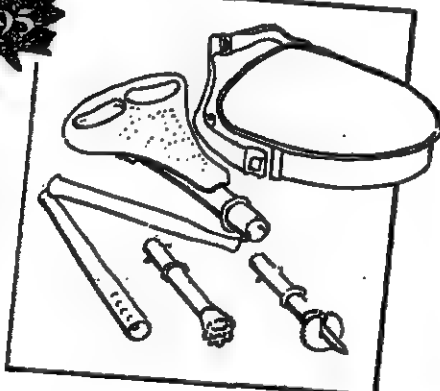


Exultant: A member of Winds of Change, the gospel-and-politics choir from Soweto, performing at Reading

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TELEVISION

Eccentric portrait

NERVOUSLY described by a *Radio Times* feature as "impressionistic" (BBC code-speak for "Huw Wheldon is deceased: please complain directly to *Points of View*, preferably on the automatic telephone answering machine"), Friday's *Van Gogh* (BBC 1) biography was a richly eccentric treat. Buried away on a summer weekend by *Omnibus*, this was the work of the director Anna Benson Gyles and Patrick Barlow, a founder of the National Theatre of Great Britain, which has specialised in staging such large-scale works as *Messiah* with a cast of two or three.

Barlow's *Van Gogh* suggested that its writer had spent several years alone in a darkened room watching *Lust for Life*, *Citizen Kane* and the early movies of Woody Allen. His biopic was accordingly full of random biographical clues, so that *Kane* addicts must have been awaiting an Impressionist painting of the Rosebud tobagan.

Toulouse-Lautrec was leaping around a decade too early, while a glamorous French female newscaster in the cornfields analysed Van Gogh's less than 30 seconds. Jack Shepherd shouted a lot on behalf of Gauguin and Linus Roache as Vincent tried to retrieve his ear from neighbouring postmen.

Barlow used all the revue-sketch techniques of his Brent cultural onslaughts, but then added to them an intelligent and sympathetic account of a painter who was all things to all people, except, of course, himself. Van Gogh was last seen turning down the highest of the Japanese bids at Christie's, a cartoon hero forever looking for the joke.

If this is Paris, he had earlier asked an expert, could you please explain Impression-

ism? In this case it was the art of a lightning character study without too much movement of the lips. Stand by for the Stephen Sondheim musical version.

As Anne McElvoy reports above, the ending of more than half a century of East European communism was marked in Berlin this weekend not with a ceremonial march-past of armed border guards, nor with a performance of highlights from the musicals of Bertolt Brecht, but with a rock opera of truly stunning banality. Short of celebrating the end of the Indian Empire with an indifferent take-away curry, or closing the Argentinian National Theatre with the third tour of *Evita*, it is hard to think of a greater insult to those involved in making history than such a circus.

Roger Waters's *The Wall*, it was claimed, in the tradition of epic open-air rock, would make money for charity, though by early Saturday evening the BBC, which had wisely not bought the video rights, was suggesting in its radio news that the cost of the staging would use up most if not all of the profits.

But Channel 4 broadcast the lot — nearly three hours of smoke and helicopters and puppets and an ego-trip score which would drive thousands up, let alone over, any wall in the neighbourhood. Just what memories the helicopters and the searchlights brought back to the citizens of Berlin was not clear. For the rest of the world, with bits of the real wall already on the mantelpiece alongside the Venetian model gondolas and the Mexican hats, it was probably just another rock concert somewhere to the East of our own dear Knebworth.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

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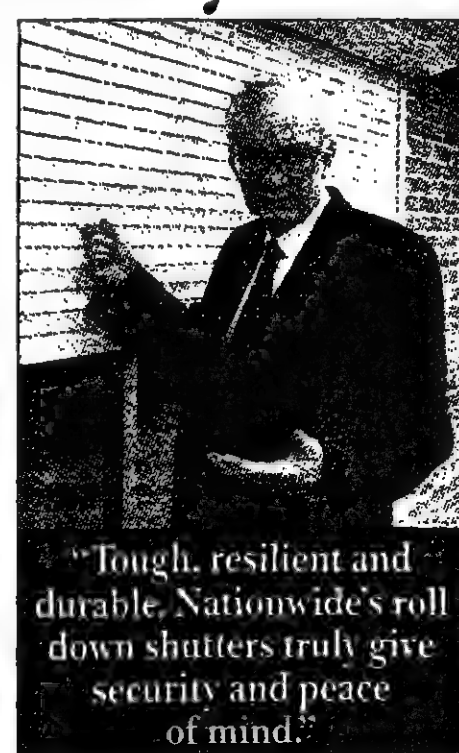
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ROCK

Madonna
Wembley Stadium

ONE month shy of her 32nd birthday Madonna cuts a hard, muscular figure, a superb if somewhat pneumatic advertisement for the weightlifting, jogging, fitness-conscious Eighties. Throughout her 90-minute *Blood Ambition* show she remained every inch the woman on top, dancing, singing with consistency and precision and flaunting a tough, self-contained sexuality throughout a succession of ludicrous costume changes. The latest additions to her use of corsetry as an external fashion item were the conical D-cup monstrosities of designer Jean Paul Gaultier, not so much bras as gladiatorial accessories.

She opened with "Express Yourself" and immediately established her authority over a troupe of lean, muscular, predominantly male dancers well drilled in taking a subversive role in the many *risque* routines. During "Causing a Commotion" there was much intimate interplay (thoughtfully magnified by the video screens either side of the stage) and one of the (female) dancers ended up flat on the floor being physically and verbally "beaten up" by Madonna, who then loosed off a series of expletives at the audience. "You've got to have an effin' sense of humour," she growled, in case anyone was taking these antics too seriously.

The point about a Madonna show is that it is both more and less than a rock concert. Like Michael Jackson, she incorporates slick costume changes, much scene-shifting and non-stop dance routines. But there is always the danger that her musical qualities will be sacrificed on the altar of the big theatrical production values.

Religious iconography played a big part in the show's central sequence of songs, beginning with a reconstructed slow version of "Like a Virgin" that found Madonna writing, play-legged on a red silk bed underneath a huge



Gladiatorial accessories: Madonna expressing herself in the fitness-conscious Eighties mode

cross. As she donned a cleric's outfit and gold cross for "Like a Prayer", knelt at a church pew underneath a stained-glass window during "Live to Tell" and surpliced off her robes to seduce an incense-swirling "priest" during "Oh Father", it became easier to comprehend what had moved a Vatican official to describe her act as one of the most satanic shows in the history of humanity.

This frisson of controversy wedded to some of the best songs in the set proved to be the high point of the show. The seven-piece backing band, although a strictly

marginalised part of the action, pulled out their best performance for a marvellously gritty "Papa Don't Preach", especially notable for Kevin Kendrick's magisterial keyboard part at the end.

The *Dick Tracy* section which followed was a disaster. Curled up on top of the piano in Marilyn Monroe *manque* mode, Madonna purred her way unconvincingly through "I Always Get My Man" and then it was all fishedy tight and tatted *disco* for a version of "Hanky Panky", an ode to the joys of being tied up and given a good spanking. Frankly,

she deserved nothing less as she danced to a recorded version of "Now I'm Following You" while around her the dancers turned into lots of flashing Dick Tracys, cavorting around the stage with their maces undone to reveal perky posing pouches. Having degenerated into a Bacchanalian cabaret, not even "Get Into the Groove" or "Vogue" could save a show which, for all the rough edges, presented Madonna as a Hollywood version of a rock star, not the real thing at all.

DAVID SINCLAIR

PROMS

Resurrection Symphony
Albert Hall

MANY of us at this First Prom, not least the great number of us up on the platform, will not have been inside the Albert Hall since last year's Last Prom, when Sir John Prichard poignantly made his farewell with characteristic dignity, courtesy and calm. It was right that this next opening concert should have been dedicated to his memory and right, too, that the chosen work should have been Mahler's "Resurrection" Symphony, turning thoughts to the new season, to the BBC Symphony Orchestra's successor conductor Andrew Davis, and as John Drummond announced in the programme, to the continued life Sir John's recordings will have in future broadcasts. "What has gone must rise again," as Mahler insists in his finale.

As far as the orchestra is concerned, Davis's first year has already given cause for optimism, with highly praised accounts of Elgar and Sibelius among others; there have also been, of course, his outstanding Janáček perfor-

mances at Glyndebourne. And here was another generous offering of his maturity, showing especially, and quite remarkably in this work, the delicate feeling for texture that now goes with his strong sense of shape and forward motion.

So much of the detail in the strings and woodwind seemed to have been feathered in; almost tangibly soft and at the same time resilient. Sometimes this needed and justified an unusually slow tempo, as in the middle section of the first movement's exposition. But more often it was simply a matter of acute control over dynamic shading, attack and orchestral unanimity, the product as much of rapport as of rehearsal time. Tiny things were revealed with freshness and clarity: the bar in the andante where the violins part into thirds, or so many momentary images at swim in the scherzo. Sometimes it seems that this movement, after being at the centre of a profuse web of musical and verbal associations in Berio's *Sinfonia*, has become almost a skeleton, a blueprint. But not here: Davis's fineness and articulation, supported by the sensitivity of his players, made the whole thing a whirl of surprise, sensuality and wit.

To achieve such an exquisite display of Mahlerian chamber scoring in this hall was a triumph, but then in the finale Davis was able to work with the acoustic rather than in spite of it. The distant brass he placed in the top gallery; the horns at a dramatic diagonal extreme from the main orchestra; the trumpets high over the organ.

The effect, especially in the slow passage of signals and fanfares just before the entry of the chorus, was to reawaken the naive wonder that the music seems to be demanding at this point, the moment of re-entry into childhood so that the concluding affirmations can happen, the moment of transition from orchestral experience to choral innocence.

If the innocence and the affirmations failed to have quite their proper sweeping power, the fault was surely more the hall's than the performers'. Where size was a help to the summoning brass, it soaked up too much of the force even of the 300 or so voices of the BBC Symphony Chorus and the London Philharmonic Chorus. As the tearing main crux of the first movement had proved, this is not the place for Mahler at his most trenchant, and producing enough volume troubled the



Andrew Davis: maturity and a delicate feeling for texture

wonderful Anne Sofie von Otter, who was strained into an uncustomary wobble in "Ulrich". Margaret Price's silver line, though, was clearly in place over the chorus in the finale, and there was joy and confidence in the closing stages even if the volume was not quite there. The end had been reached, and quite an extraordinary amount had been learned along the way. Those who stay the course for the next eight weeks will learn a whole lot more.

PAUL GRIFFITHS

NEW RELEASES

L'ATLANTE (PG) Jean Vigo's 1934 film, a lyrical quasi-surreal tale of love, made on a large, marvellous, restored set with extra footage, including the performance by Dita Parlo and Michel Simon. Renowned (071-337 8422).

CITY-BABY (12) John Waters' frenetic musical-comedy salute to the average American scene of the 1950s. The musical numbers were made before the end-Johnny Depp, Amy Locane. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

INTERSECTION (18) French Polish portrait of a woman in a 1950s Parisian. Commanding performance by Kristine Janda as the innocent woman who refuses to come in. Directed in 1957 by Raymond Bussac. Out on video next week. Year Premiere (071-439 4470).

KAMIKAZE HEARTS (18) Raw American independent film with a history between love and hate. About the love life and the death of two actresses in the pornographic film business. Director: Juliet Bashore. Metro (071-437 0757).

CURRENT

ANITA DANCES OF VICE (18) Roma von Pruner's eccentric farce about Anita Baker, a woman who has been seduced by a man who is a woman. Directed by Roma von Pruner. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

BACK TO THE FUTURE PART III (PG) A third crowd-pleasing instalment of the series, with some amusing (but at the Western's expense) scenes. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

BUND FURY (15) Frantic comedy-adventure inspired by a Japanese samurai series, with Roger Moore as a mad Westerner who is a madman. Directed by Peter Faiman. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

BOUGHT A WAMPYRE (18) A comedy about a woman who is a vampire. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

CINEMA PARADISO (PG) Giuseppe Tornatore's nostalgic ode to a small Sicilian town, a tribute to the cinema. Directed by Giuseppe Tornatore. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

DARK ANGEL (18) Horror film about a woman who is a vampire. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

DRACULA (18) Horror film about a woman who is a vampire. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE FUGITIVE (18) Action film about a man who is a fugitive. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART II (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART III (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART IV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART V (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART XIV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART XVII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART XXI (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART XXIV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XXV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XXVI (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XXVII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XXVIII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART XXX (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XXXI (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XXXII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART XXXIV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XXXV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART XL (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XLI (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XLII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XLIII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XLIV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART XLV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART L (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LI (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LIII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LIV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LVI (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LVII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LVIII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LIX (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LX (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LXI (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LXII (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART LXIV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LXV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART LXX (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

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THE GODFATHER PART LXXIV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LXXV (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071-370 2036) Tottenham Court Road (071-433 6149) Baker Street (071-437 3559) Whiteleys (071-732 3303/3324).

THE GODFATHER PART LXXVI (18) Drama film about a man who is a godfather. Directed by John Wood. Cannon: Fulham Road (071

BBC 1

- 8.00 Cee-fax.
8.30 BBC Breakfast News with Nicholas
Witchell and Jill Dando 8.55 Regional
news and weather.
9.00 News and weather. There is also
9.05 But First This... Children's
programmes beginning with Belle and
Sebastian (r) 9.25 Heartbeat.
Drawing and painting show (r)
10.00 News and weather followed by
Double Dare. Stasick game show (r)
10.30 Playdays
10.55 Five to Eleven. Anne Wynn-Wilson
looks at a tapestry celebrating the
Queen's movement made by 3,000
people around the world.
11.00 News and weather followed by Our
House: A Point of View. A new
American family drama series 11.55
The O Zone. Music magazine
12.00 News and weather followed by The
Garden Party. Paul O'Grady, John
and Denis Tuohy present the first of
a new series of the magazine show from
Glasgow's Botanic Gardens.
Today's edition features the human
stories behind the Special Olympics
being held in Glasgow. There is also
music from Big Country, vegetarian
cooking with Glynis Christian and Craig
McLachlan from Neighbours 12.55
Local news and weather
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip
Hayton. Weather.
1.30 News and weather. (Cee-fax) 1.50 The
Allotment Show. Eric Robson and
Henry Noblett with more green-
fingering advice (r)
2.20 The Six Million Dollar Man. The
man-made machine is asked to save a
cougar. Wales: The Royal Welsh
1990 3.10 Head of the Class. American
comedy series 3.35 A Summer
Journey. Angela Rippon continues her
journey down the Kennel and Avon
Canal (r)
4.05 Aristocat. Cartoon (r)

BBC 2

- 7.10 Open University: Data Models and
Databases. Ends at 7.35
8.00 News 8.15 Westminster
8.30 Marriage of Convenience. Chris
Denham reports on the extraordinary
phenomenon of 4,000 Portuguese
people who, each year, travel to Jersey
looking for employment (r)
9.00 Mastermind 1989 (r)
9.30 Film: Where There's a Will (1939,
b/w) starring Will Hay as a seedy lawyer
who hasn't had a client for months.
Then a shady American comes in
seeking his "advice", but seems
more interested in the fact that the
offices are situated over a bank.
Directed by William Beaudine
10.45 Film: Our Relations (1936, b/w)
starring Laurel and Hardy. The boys are
sisters in this one, and entrusted
with a package containing a diamond
ring. They lose the package, become
involved with their long-lost twin
brothers, and then nearly get
finished off by a mob of gangsters.
Vintage stuff, directed by Harry
Lachman 11.00 The Royal Welsh 1990
12.00 One in Four. Magazine series on
disabled matters (r)
12.30 England: Up for the Cup. Press
photographs of footballing action from
1930 to 1934
12.35 Golf: The Open. Highlights of
yesterday's final round presented by
Harry Carpenter (r)
1.20 Bertha (r) 1.35 Glass. Shaping
molten glass (r)

- 4.10 The New Lassie. Will Megan and
our canine chum are trapped by some
old but active artillery.
(Cee-fax) 4.35 Droids. R2D2 and C3PO
clank around in another cartoon
adventure. (Cee-fax)
4.55 Newsround 5.05 What's That
Noise? Craig Charles on the theme of
how music is written. Guests are
Nigel Kennedy, Tania Talamo and
Stelios Gerasimos (r)
5.35 Neighbours (r) (Cee-fax) Northern
Ireland: Sportsweek 5.40 Inside Ulster
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter
Sissons and Michael Wright. Weather
6.30 Regional News Magazine
Northern Ireland: Neighbours
7.00 Wogan with Jonathan Ross. The
genuinely Jonathan talks to Craig
McLachlan of Neighbours, Neil
Simon and John Hodge
7.30 Masterchef. The week's competitors
are from the North-West of England and
top chef John Burton-Race, from the
exquisite L. Ortolan, near Reading, and
actress Gervil Reid are helping Mr
Grossman to judge the region's winner.
(Cee-fax)
8.00 Broad.
A word to the wise: if you can take
sufficient time off from laughing at the
Boswells to think about them, you will
be doing yourself — and the series
scriptwriter Carla Lane — a big
favour. Admittedly, tonight's instalment
lacks the poignancy of last week's
dockside death of Jack's aged
employer, Mrs "Precious"
Cumberland, but there is still plenty of
evidence tonight of the Carla Lane
specialties — the subtle knitting
together of the wine and the grin,
the caring and the careless and, most
entertaining of all perhaps, the
transformation — often within the space
of a single minute — of the Boswell
kitchen into cocktail, confessional, and
counselling chamber (r). (Cee-fax)
8.30 Up to Something. Patchy comedy
sketches. (Cee-fax)



Vanessa Redgrave: chocolate widow (8.00pm)

"subject" race, and that the
industrial labour was themselves
subjected to monstrous exploitation
by the Portuguese and the Dutch. Her
identification with the islanders, and
her search for their resilient spirit, is
in marked contrast to the superficial
bois-essence attitude of the rest of her fellow
inhabitants from the West. Her sars
are, therefore, sensitively attuned to
what the volcano on the island of
Ternate is trying to say about human
discord and the need to do it, when
it blows its top. (Cee-fax)
10.20 Come Dancing 50. Terms from
Manchester and Belfast set out at the
Tower Ballroom in Blackpool
10.45 Miami Vice. Far-from-plain-clothes
cop series
11.35 A Certain Age. The problems facing
those who reach the age of 50 and have
aged parents to look after. Northern
Ireland: 7 Bands on the Up 12.00-
12.25am A Certain Age
12.05am Weather

ITV LONDON

- 8.00 TV-am
9.25 Home and Away (r)
9.55 Home and the Masters of the
Universe. Animated science fiction
adventure (r) 10.00 Thames News
and weather 9.55 Inspector Gadget (r)
10.25 Vicky the Viking 10.50 News
headlines
10.55 The Adventures of Black Beauty.
Children's series based on Anna
Sewell's classic novel (r) 11.25 Just
for the Record. The search for the
biggest iguana 11.50 Thames
News and weather 11.55 Tube Mice (r)
12.05 Playbox (r) 12.25 Home and Away
1.00 News at One with Nicholas Owen.
Weather
1.20 Santa Barbara 1.50 A Country
Practice
2.20 The Two Dances Kid. The story of a
young boy who has a burning ambition
to be a tap-dancer on Broadway
3.15 News headlines 3.20 Thames News
and weather 3.25 Families. Soap set in
England and Australia
3.55 Cocoon. Animated series set on a
tropical island 4.00 What-a-Mess.
Adventures of an untidy puppy.
(Oracle) 4.15 She-Ra: Princess of
Power. Animated action adventure
4.40 Children's Ward. Further dramas
and emergencies from the children's
ward. New additions include a
young boy suffering from spina bifida
and a young mother with a very sick
child. (Oracle)
5.10 Sporting Triangles. Sports quiz
5.40 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather
5.55 Thames Help with ideas for sporting
diversions beginning with adult
swimming lessons



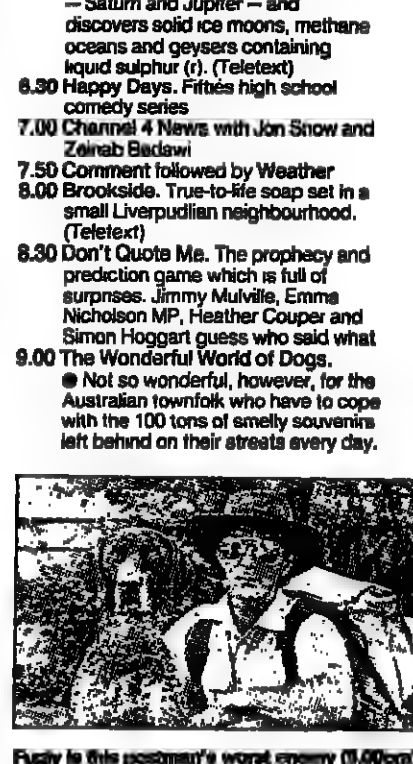
Vanessa Redgrave: chocolate widow (8.00pm)

9.00 Film: Consuming Passions (1988).
Dark chocolate-coloured at the
start, this comedy is black, black,
long before the end. It is not content
merely to flirt with bad taste: it crazy
revels in it. In terms of the rellat with
which it recounts the reprocessing of
dead bodies, it has a kinship with
Sweeney Todd, but the Demon Barber
was a sweets in comparison with the
chocolate factory. Intermittent in Giles
Foster's film (Jonathan Pryce,
Freddie Jones and Tyler Burrellworth)
whose products have a high human
content to compensate for the absence

of natural cocoa and flavour. The
mournful humour that seeps into the film
as it goes on, will not do much to
boost the sales of those chocolates that
do not bear well-known brand
names. There are, however, plenty of
familiar high-quality brand
names in the cast list, including Vanessa
Redgrave, mangling her Maltese
vowels as the oversexed Gorgon who is
literally widowed by a chocolate
drop. Continues after the news. (Oracle)
10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet
and Trevor McDonald. Weather 10.30
Thames News and weather
10.35 Film: Consuming Passions
continued
11.25 The Price of a Smile.
Under the NHS reforms presently being
implemented, the tripartite
relationship between dentist, patient
and the NHS is about to change.
Frontiers examines these changes
starring George Segal as an insurance
investigator
12.50am Sportsweek Extra. The IBF
World featherweight title bout between
Jose Paiz and Troy Dorsey in Las
Vegas
1.50 Film: The Return of Mickey
Spillane's Mike Hammer (1986) starring
Stacy Keach and Lauren Hutton.
While watching the filming of a movie in
New York, Mike Hammer saves a
millionaire's daughter from being
kidnapped. After this he finds
himself chasing a gang of renegade
Vietnam veterans who run a racket
buying and selling children in Hollywood.
Directed by Ray Daniel
4.00 60 Minutes. Award-winning
American documentary series
5.00 ITN Morning News with Phil Roman.
Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 Noah's Ark. The changing face of
the Venezuelan savannah (r)
6.30 Business Daily
6.30 The Channel Four Daily
9.25 The Art of Landscape. Stunning
scenery set to a peaceful soundtrack
11.00 As It Happens. Andy Kershaw and
his intrepid camera crew witness life as
it happens at Wormwood Scrubs.
12.00 One Small Step. The work of
Birmingham's Institute of Conductive
Education (r)
12.30 Business Daily. Financial and
business news service presented by
Susannah Simons
1.00 Sesame Street
2.00 How To Survive the Nine to Five.
Open College series attempting to
understand the relationship between
the individual, job stress and job
satisfaction (r). (Teletext)
2.30 Film: State Secret (1950, b/w). Percy
and extremely funny Hitchcock-style
thriller starring Douglas Fairbanks Jr
and Glynis Johns. An American surgeon
has the challenging task of operating
on a dictator from a Central European
state. But when his patient dies, he
fears for his life. Directed by Sidney
Gilliat
4.25 Short Tall Story. A humorous
parable, in animated form, about nations
at war
4.30 Countdown
5.00 TV 101. Kevin Keegan quits his
home school, Roosevelt High. His
task is to revolutionise the school's
newspaper by transforming it into a
television news report
6.00 The Planets: Planets of Gas.
Heather Couper explores the two giants



Mark Lewis: the worst enemy (3.00pm)

— Saturn and Jupiter — and
discovers solid ice moons, methane
oceans and geysers containing
liquid sulphur (r). (Teletext)
6.30 Happy Days. Fifties high school
comedy series
7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow and
Zahava Ben-Zur
7.50 Comment followed by Weather
8.00 Brookside. True-life soap set in a
small Liverpool neighbourhood.
(Teletext)
8.30 Don't Quote Me. The prophecy and
prediction game which is full of
surprises. Jimmy Mulville, Emma
Nicholson MP, Heather Couper and
Simon Hoggart guess who said what
9.00 The Wonderful World of Dogs.
Not so wonderful, however, for the
Australian townfolk who have to cope
with the 100 tons of smelly souvenirs
left behind on their streets every day.

shirt, but has to match what his mistress
wears when she goes out. And
before Timmy laid down and died, he
thoughtfully went upstairs to the
family bedrooms and kissed everybody
goodbye. Lewis also shows us Fugly
the straying mongrel who has been
trained to bark 100 times, and is a
jagged Lassie-style movie star in the
making, if ever there was one. There
is a closing credit in the film that
stem the tears you may be shedding
over poor old Cori and the dead
mushroom
10.00 A Town Like Alice. Episode two of
the six-part award-winning Australian
drama based on Neville Shute's
novel (r)
11.00 The Dazzling Image. Inspiring
series allowing young British directors to
explore chosen issues through film
and video. Tilda Swinton introduces
three videos which came out of the
1980s' New Romantic movement. The
first film, Degrees of Blindness,
made by Cerith Wyn Evans, challenges
problems of perception and includes
dancers Leigh Bowery and Michael
Clark. A Call to Arms describes the
proliferated brutal struggles of the
artist. Music and poetry are
combined by Cordelia Swann to present
women as strong, powerful figures.
Finally, Maggie Jailer's A Nosegay
reveals the suffering of a
hemiparalytic who is in despair until an
angel solves his problems
12.10am Film: Diary of a Sane Man
(1989). Avant-garde diary about film-
making, set to the music of Bach.
Sara's grandfather leads her through the
frames of an Italian film, in which the
plot masquerades as a state of mind.
Directed by Gad Holander. Ends at
1.50

RADIO 1

- FM Stereo and MW
5.05am Steve McManis 6.30 Simon
May 6.30 Simon May 12.30pm
Newsweek 12.45 Grey Davies 3.30
Steve Wright in the Afternoon 5.30 News
9.00 Mark Goodier 7.30 The Mike
Read Comedy 8.30 John Peel 10.00 Nelly
Campore 12.00-2.00am Bob Harris

RADIO 2

- FM Stereo and MW
5.05am Steve McManis 5.30 Chris
Smyth 7.30 David Jensen 8.00 Judith
Chamberlain 11.00 Jimmy Young 1.00pm
Chamberlain 3.00 Chris Hulse 4.00pm
Ray Hargreaves 5.00 News 7.00 The
Terry Wogan Show 7.30 The World
Today 8.30 News 9.00 The World
Today 10.00 News 10.30 The World
Today 11.00 News 11.30 The World
Today 12.00 News 12.30 The World
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Bush ratings plummet as voters react to scandal

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

FOR the first time in his 18 months in office, President Bush is running into serious political turbulence that is threatening Republican prospects in November's important mid-term congressional elections.

His opinion poll ratings are falling as his foreign policy successes during the collapse of communism are eclipsed by mounting domestic problems which include the Savings and Loan scandal and a runaway budget deficit.

A *New York Times* poll showed a 63 per cent approval rating, down from 69 per cent in June and a record 80 per cent in January, soon after the Panama invasion. A poll for *USA Today* last week showed just 50 per cent approval, down from the 64 per cent recorded by the same pollsters in January. A *Wall Street Journal* poll showed 67 per cent approval, down from 75 per cent in April.

The polls also indicate growing economic pessimism among voters. A recent *Washington Post/ABC* survey showed 60 per cent thought the US was "on the wrong track", the worst reading in two-and-a-half years.

Another survey conducted by Richard Wirthlin, the influential Republican pollster, a few weeks ago found "the largest confidence disparity we have ever tested", between a president's approval rating (71 per cent) and the number of people who think the country is heading in the right direction (36 per cent). It also found only 22 per cent of voters expressed very strong approval of Mr Bush, prompting one Republican expert to predict that "one or two months of bad economic news, and Bush's rating will start sinking very fast".

That bad economic news is now arriving, with several states in, or on the edge of, recession, and a 1991 deficit which the administration forecasts at \$169 billion (\$100 billion last week, \$10 billion up on June's forecast, and \$68.5 billion on January's).

The projected deficit is so huge that it has already forced Mr Bush to abandon his potent "no new taxes" pledge. To cut the deficit to within \$10 billion of the \$64 billion ceiling required by law could tip the US economy into recession.

Nor does the projected deficit include the costs of bailing out hundreds of insolvent Savings and Loan (S&L) institutions, the rough equivalent of British building soci-

eties. This is estimated at up to \$500 billion over the next three or four decades.

The public has suddenly woken up to the enormity of the scandal, and the Republicans and Mr Bush are taking the rap.

Neil Bush, the president's son and director of a Colorado S&L, whose failure alone will cost the taxpayer \$1 billion, is acting as a lightning conductor for the public's fury. The administration is failing to satisfy clamour for wholesale prosecutions. The bail-out programme is running out of money, while a second wave of scandals concerns the programme's sale of insolvent S&Ls at bargain prices to unsuitable purchasers.

In the latest of a series of almost daily revelations, *The New York Times* reported yesterday that a former aide to Mr Bush lobbied to help an Arizona businessman acquire 15 insolvent S&Ls with \$1.85 billion in federal subsidies, \$70 million in borrowed money and just \$1,000 of his own. The businessman, James Fall, had previously been indicted on securities fraud charges.

The Democrats' strategy is to win back a disgruntled middle-class which realises that it was the super-rich, not they, who were the real beneficiaries of the Reagan era.

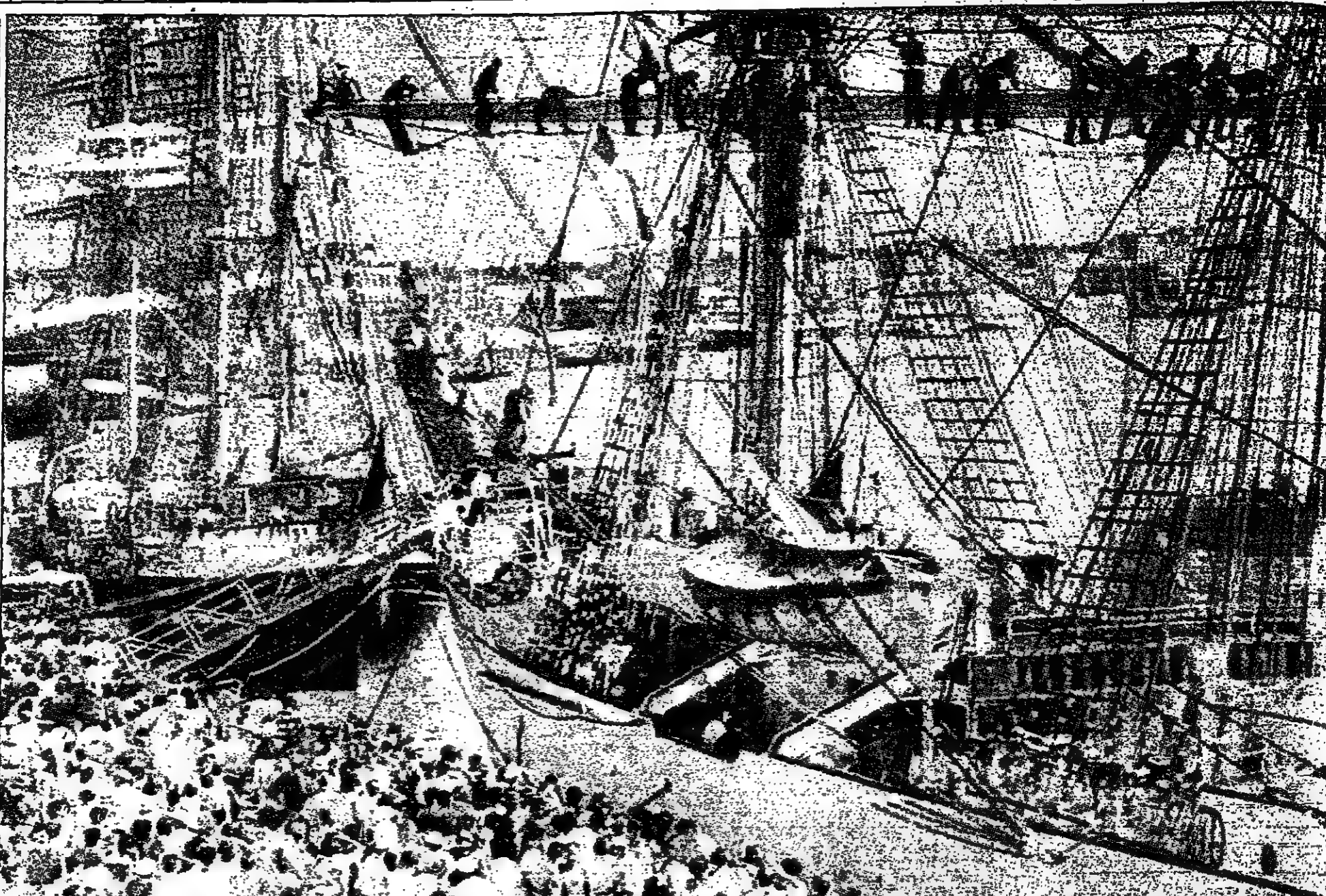
The Republican party meanwhile appears divided on abortion - a division likely to widen if Mr Bush appoints an anti-abortion judge to fill the Supreme Court vacancy caused by William Brennan's weekend resignation.

Mr Bush admitted at a press conference last week: "We have some big problems here at home, and I've got to address myself perhaps more effectively to some of those".

Justice in flux, page 10



Neil Bush: a lightning conductor for public fury



Tall ships welcome: Thousands of people gather on the dockside in Bordeaux to watch the crew of the British yacht Arethusa working in the rigging during a stopover in the Citty Sark tall ships race. The ships, which arrived from Spain at the weekend, are due to leave the French port on the next leg of the race tomorrow.

Pentagon prepares a rude shock for 18 veteran GIs

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

IF THE Pentagon complies with a court order issued last week, 18 elderly American men who served in Britain in the second world war may be in for a rude shock.

Pentagon officials will be contacting them to ask if they mind the National Archives and Records Administration releasing their addresses. If they ask why, they will learn that their wartime liaisons with British girls produced illegitimate children who now want to find their long-lost G.I. fathers.

The court order was the result of an action brought by the 400-strong British War Babies group under the Freedom of Information Act in 1988 in a last-ditch attempt to force the archives, custodian of army records of the time, to release the men's whereabouts. There are thought to be some tens of thousands of British "war babies", many of whom have never met their fathers.

For years the Pentagon has thwarted the group's efforts to secure the information, argu-

ing that to release it would be a violation of the fathers' privacy. "Fatherhood of an illegitimate child during youth is at its most embarrassing and at a minimum highly personal," a government memorandum produced in court said. "Contact by any individual, particularly a long-lost illegitimate child, is clearly intrusive, whether welcome or not."

Joan Meier, the Washington attorney representing the war babies group, strongly rejected this argument, asserting that the war babies had a right to their fathers' addresses, and that the fathers would probably welcome the reunions once the initial shock wore off.

Forty-two of the 50 fathers the group has managed to trace had responded positively to the news, Ms Meier said. To support its case, the war babies group's affidavits were accompanied by some from fathers delighted to have been reunited with children they never knew they had.

Last week's ruling was handed down by Thomas

Jackson, the US district judge presiding over the cocaine-and-perjury trial of Marion Barry, Washington's mayor.

Describing the war babies case as one of unusual poignancy, he gave the Pentagon 60 days to produce evidence that the ex-servicemen named by the group do not want their addresses made public. Failing that, he would order the information to be released. It was sheer speculation, he said, to suggest that they would object to being found.

The Pentagon is expected to appeal, while Ms Meier said she would seek clearer guidelines on how the ex-servicemen are to be approached.

If they are bluntly informed that they have an illegitimate child who wants to see them, they are likely to say "no" in the shock of the moment, she said. She would prefer the Pentagon to ask whether they minded their addresses being released by using a more neutral pretext, such as "we routinely receive requests from people who had contact with you during the war".

Ulster initiative setback over a choice of words

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE government's initiative on devolution for Northern Ireland appeared to have suffered a new setback with serious differences emerging between unionists and nationalists over the form of talks between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Unionist sources in Belfast said they believed that a proposal last week by John Hume, Social Democratic and Labour Party leader, to move the process forward, had only exacerbated differences and further reduced the chances of an end to the deadlock. The difficulties over the so-called North-South negotiations come on top of the continuing disagreement between the Irish government and Mr Hume and the Unionists over the timing of Dublin's involvement in the process.

Last night, it looked unlikely that Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, would be able by the end of the parliamentary session on Thursday to announce formally to the Commons a date for the beginning of talks. Mr

Brooke has said that if he fails to make that statement, the initiative could start to unravel, though he has cautioned that this should not automatically be taken to mean that it will collapse.

The latest problem centres on the form and timing of contacts between Northern Ireland and Dublin. The unionists are determined that if they are to talk to the Irish government, they will do so at the head of a United Kingdom delegation. The two Unionist leaders, James Moynihan and Ian Paisley, have settled on this approach to emphasise the fact that they represent an integral part of the United Kingdom and to give them greater authority in what otherwise would have been, in their view, a top-down meeting between a government and a group of backbenchers.

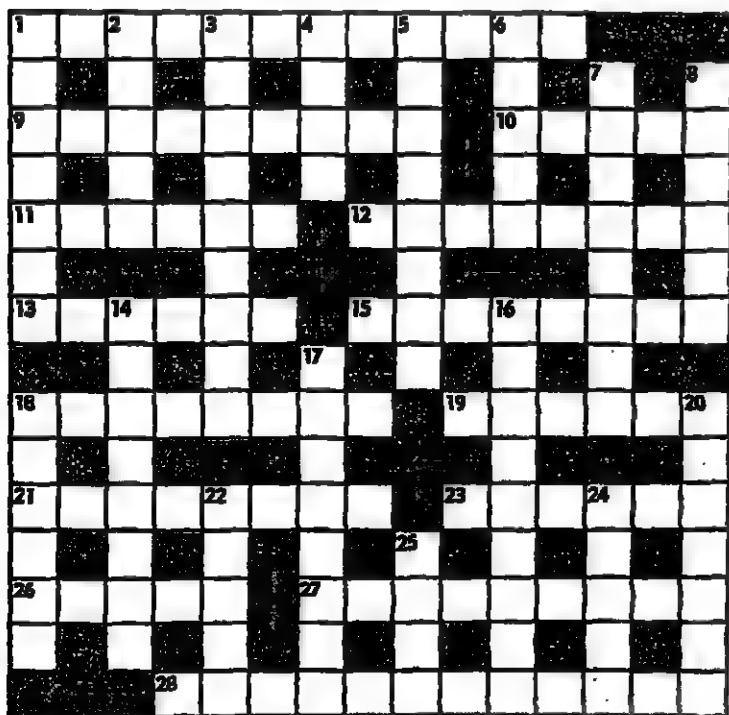
Mr Hume, however, is believed to have rejected the phrase "United Kingdom". According to one source, Mr Hume "talks about Britain and Ireland, there is no reference at all to the UK. Any

reference to the UK seems to be causing a problem".

It was not clear what Mr Hume has proposed in place of the Unionist formulation. There were rumours of various compromise formulations including one which blended North-South contacts with those between Ireland and "Great Britain". Seamus Mallon, Mr Hume's deputy, would not discuss the document nor the dispute over the term "United Kingdom". He said the proposal was in Mr Brooke's hands and the two Unionist leaders and the SDLP were still awaiting a response.

The dispute will not help a speedy resolution of the dispute over the timing of Dublin's involvement. The problem of unravelling is now looming large. Mr Brooke is determined to take his holiday next month and Mr Paisley is expected to take two-and-a-half weeks beginning tomorrow, though he and Mr Moynihan will probably hold one more meeting with Mr Brooke first.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,353



- ACROSS**
- A loose coin rattles, occasioning some cross words (12).
 - Back strike - a rise is most important (9).
 - The Circle Line (5).
 - Invest in design? (3,3).
 - The crooked fancy making such a note (8).
 - Not now to be found in a southern city (6).
 - Shell of vehicle expeditiously made (8).
 - Everything dropped in a bag will be ruined (6).
 - Little one appears on request (8).
 - Someone causing much amusement by getting credit in a joint (6).
 - Undergarments left in French centre, and that's material (5).
- DOWN**
- The singer may be richest - or otherwise (9).
 - The strain of marriage (7,5).
 - After midnight draw on a flask (7).
 - Stuff to sample without hesitation (5).
 - The odd athlete evading his duty? (3,6).
 - A vessel capsize end on (4).
 - Space travel in formation (8).
 - In the main one thoroughly enjoys such music (5).
 - A deterrent for compulsive eaters in the cupboard (8).
 - Tender grub (6).
 - It's doubtful the male worker will accept rest (8).
 - The muddled chairman's lack of control (9).
 - No longer a member of a union (8).
 - Wave a couple of pages in anger (6).
 - A Greek administrator making no progress (7).
 - Could be perfect if stretched (5).
 - Consumer wants radiator without the top (5).
 - A large number have fine plumage (4).

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 18,352 will appear next Saturday. Five winners will receive a Parker Duofold pen.

Concise Crossword, page 15

This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 39 per cent of the competitors at the 1990 London A regional final of The Times Collins Dictionaries Crossword Championship.

WEATHER

Almost all parts of Britain will be dry. There will be good sunny spells in most places but the cloud might be thick enough at times to give the odd shower over southwest England, west Wales, southwest Scotland and, in particular, Northern Ireland. It will be warm again, especially in the west, but less so in the east. Outlook: dry with sunny spells but a few showers over Northern Ireland and west Scotland.

ABROAD

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Algeria	26-32	SE 10-15	1-2
Amman	24-30	SE 10-15	1-2
Algiers	26-32	SE 10-15	1-2
Amman	24-30	SE 10-15	1-2
Algiers	26-32	SE 10-15	1-2
Amman	24-30	SE 10-15	1-2
Algiers	26-32	SE 10-15	1-2
Amman	24-30	SE 10-15	1-2
Algiers	26-32	SE 10-15	1-2
Amman	24-30	SE 10-15	1-2

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	17-23	SE 10-15	1-2
Edinburgh	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Manchester	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2
Belfast	14-20	SE 10-15	1-2
Cardiff	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Exeter	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2
Glasgow	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Leeds	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2
Liverpool	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Newcastle	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

PORTOLANO

a. A basket for wool

b. Driving on the left

c. A chair

COUPLE

a. To look a horse

b. A bird's nest

c. To converse with the truth

POLVERINE

a. Glassmaker's polish

b. An Arctic summer mass

c. Wig powder

VEILLEUSE

a. Elderly

b. A night-light

c. A waker-upper

Answers on page 22

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks

C. London (within M & S Circles) 731

M-ways/roads M4-M1 732

M-ways/roads M1-Dartford 733

M-ways/roads Dartford-T 423 734

M-ways/roads M23-M4 735

M25 London Orbital only 736

National traffic and roadworks

National motorways 737

West Country 738

Wales 739

Midlands 740

East Anglia 741

North-west England 742

North-east England 743

Scotland 744

Northern Ireland 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 5p for 8 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).

HIGHEST & LOWEST

Saturday: Highest day temp: Jersey, Channel Islands, 33C (91F). Lowest day temp: Far Shet, Shetland, 14C (57F). Highest rainfall: Shetland, Orkney, 0.2 in. Highest sunshine: Bognor Regis, West Sussex, 14.5 hr.

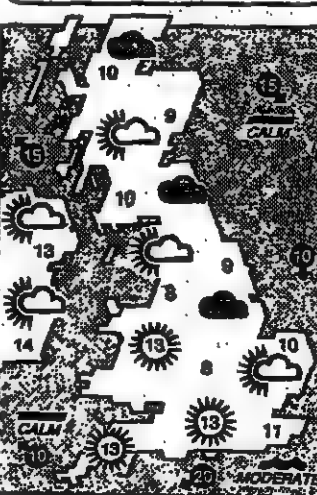
MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 20C (68F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 8 pm, 60 per cent. Rain: 5.6 in. Wind: SE 24 to 30 km/h. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 1.5 hr.

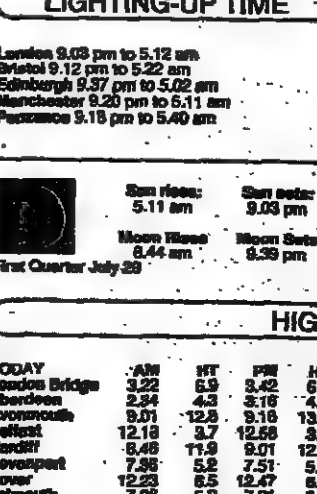
GLASGOW

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 21C (70F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 8 pm, 60 per cent. Rain: 5.6 in. Wind: SE 24 to 30 km/h. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 1.5 hr.

AM



PM



LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 9.03 pm to 5.12 am
Edinburgh 9.37 pm to 5.22 am
Manchester 9.20 pm to 5.11 am
Preston 9.16 pm to 5.40 am

YESTERDAY

Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloud; b, rain; c, rain; d, sun.

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Belfast	18-24	SE 10-15	1-2
Edinburgh	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
London	17-23	SE 10-15	1-2
Manchester	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2
Belfast	14-20	SE 10-15	1-2
Cardiff	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Exeter	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2
Glasgow	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Leeds	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2
Liverpool	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Newcastle	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2

TOWER BRIDGE

Tower Bridge will be closed at the following times: 11.15am, 3.20pm, 3.40pm, 4.00pm and 4.15pm.

HIGH TIDES

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	17-23	SE 10-15	1-2
Edinburgh	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Manchester	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2
Belfast	14-20	SE 10-15	1-2
Cardiff	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Exeter	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2
Glasgow	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Leeds	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2
Liverpool	15-21	SE 10-15	1-2
Newcastle	16-22	SE 10-15	1-2

NOON TODAY

Information supplied by Met Office

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- DEGREE RESULTS 34
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BUSINESS

مركز الأخبار

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

MONDAY JULY 23 1990

B&C's
Stock
Beech
sold

By ANGELA MACKAY

ALBERT E Sharp & Co has bought Stock Beech, the stock-broking arm of British & Commonwealth, the collapsed financial services group, for "a nominal amount", according to Simon Sharp, chairman of the independent Birmingham stockbroker.

The sale will give clients of Stock Beech the chance to regain access to their accounts. Stock Beech ceased trading and clients' funds were frozen after administrators were appointed to B&C and its merchant bank subsidiary in June.

Mr Sharp said about 1,250 private clients, with combined funds of £15 million, were affected.

"We will be working hard to try and get these funds back for our new clients. It may take a while but we are hopeful investors' capital will be unlocked," Mr Sharp said.

The acquisition of Stock Beech, which was part of B&C Merchant Bank, will transform Sharp into one of Britain's biggest regional stockbrokers and almost double funds under management to more than £2 billion.

Mr Sharp said the purchase of Stock Beech, which is based in Bristol, would expand Sharp's client base in the West Country and Birmingham, and expand the firm's venture capital, corporate finance and institutional broking businesses.

If clients' capital is not returned, they may have access to a maximum of £15,000 each under the deposit protection scheme established in the Banking Act.

International fraud uses bogus UK banks

By TONY HETHERINGTON

BANK of England officials are expressing growing concern at a wave of international frauds involving the issue of banking documents and drafts that purport to come from British banks and financial institutions.

Officials say that fear of an increasingly widespread appearance of the forged documents could undermine confidence in British banks.

Victims throughout the world have lost many millions of pounds, but investigations by British police have established only that the perpetrators are not within Britain's jurisdiction, but are operating from Nigeria.

The fraudsters order goods from various countries and invite suppliers to contact a bank or finance company in Britain for verification of the creditworthiness of their customer. However, the bank or

institution to which the suppliers write does not exist. The British address is merely a pick-up point, from which mail is forwarded to Nigeria.

The owner of the British accommodation address receives a reply to be sent on to the supplier. The reply is a glowing reference, and an undertaking to pay the supplier as soon as goods reach the docks in Lagos. Often, bankers' drafts or cheques are sent to the supplier as further evidence of the good standing of the Nigerian customer.

The owner of the British address handles only sealed envelopes, with no knowledge of their contents, and is simply paid to act as a post box. The arrangement is set up by mail.

When the goods reach Nigeria, they disappear, and the supplier is left to try to cash a forged draft or to collect money from a bank that does not exist.

The Bank of England has listed 20 names used by the fraudsters, including the Ex-

port Bank, Financial Credit & Savings Trust, the Metropolitan Merchant Trust, and Capital Investment & Trust Company Limited.

Fraudsters' addresses include a flat in Camberwell, south London, a house in Hendon, north London, and offices in Birmingham, Coventry, Abingdon, in Oxfordshire, central London and Greater Manchester. The offices are those of secretarial agencies or companies such as British Monomarks, a long-established supplier of accommodation address services.

The frauds have led to diplomatic protests. Nab-phong Thongyai, commercial councillor at the Thai embassy, was asked to help a Bangkok company that had shipped typewriters to Lagos after being assured of payment by Mercantile Savings for Commerce, a supposed merchant bank based at 67 Chancery Lane, central London.

Mr Thongyai said: "I went to the address, but it was just a

typing agency. The company was operating from a British address, and the mail went to the office here, so I would say the crime was committed here, too. We have strong-arm tactics in my country. I don't think you have that here. We take very firm measures. Somehow, we would manage to track them down."

The offices were those of Typing Overload, which charges £200 a year for use of its address, or that of its Knightsbridge branch. Mail is forwarded for £2 an item, plus postage. With Mercantile Savings for Commerce, mail was forwarded to a post office box number in Apapa, Nigeria. A Typing Overload spokesman said: "We have never met any of the people involved. It was all arranged by post."

A similar account was given by Richard Keene, whose semi-detached home at 22 Southbourne Crescent, Hendon, was used as the registered office of Universal Credit & Finance Company. The company issued at least one false draft, in favour of a German company, for DM61,950. It also guaranteed an order for 1,000 watches worth £127,650. Records at Companies House show Mr Keene as a director of the company, but he denies that he is.

He said: "I have never been a director of Universal Credit. I just formed the company for clients. I was a company formation agent and they asked to use my home address rather than my office. When mail arrived, I forwarded it to an address in Nigeria."

At British Monomarks, Hazel Crossick, a director, said it was almost impossible to do more than a cursory check on clients. She said: "We will not take anybody without an address. If they give a box number... we would not accept that."

Miss Crossick said she

would reject any applicant whose company name suggested it was a bank.

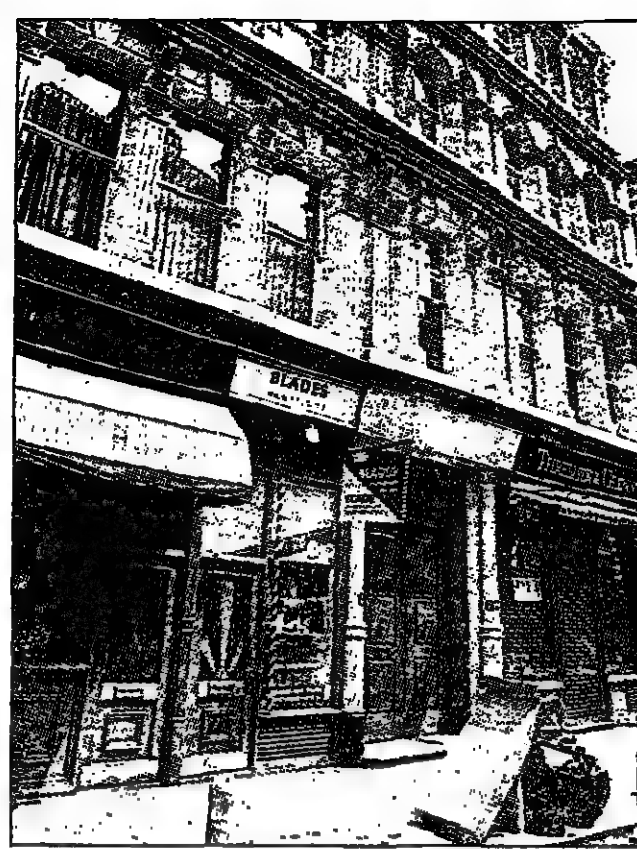
Bank of England officials are receiving enquiries from around the world as a result of the fraudsters' activities. Most enquiries are from financial advisers to people who have been tricked. A spokesman said: "I suspect that those cases which come to our attention are just the tip of the iceberg."

In one month, one purported bank, Caribbean Finance Limited, of Tile Hill, Coventry, generated five complaints from overseas companies. Fraud Squad officers are frustrated at their inability to obtain action by the police in Nigeria. Det Sgt Jim Baldwin, of the Greater Manchester Police, said that he had passed information to police in Lagos but had received no reply.

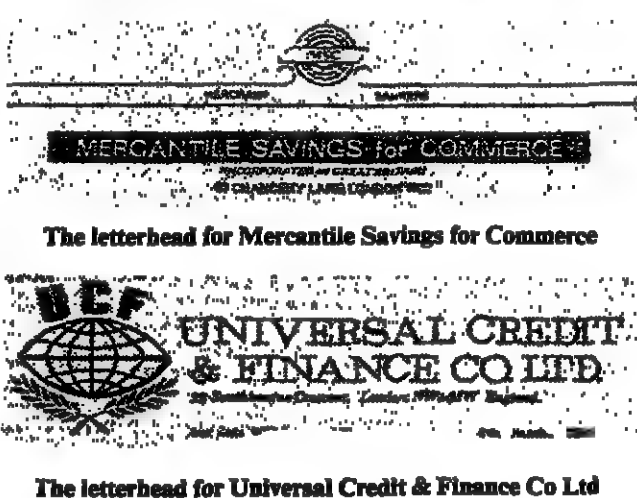
An accommodation address agency in the Manchester area has been used by Metropolitan Merchant Trust, one of the names most frequently used by the fraudsters. Mr Baldwin has dealt with complaints and enquiries from at least 14 countries, including America, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

He intercepts so much mail sent to the non-existent business that he has a pre-printed letter warning would-be suppliers: "There is no such bank as the Metropolitan Merchant Trust, and the credit notes and drafts are not genuine documents."

A bank of England official said: "Fraudsters play on the public trust created by someone claiming to be a bank. The public should check the legitimacy of such claims before parting with goods, services or money. Anyone in the United Kingdom who is approached to provide a 'post box' should think carefully before agreeing."



Mailing for Mercantile Savings: 67 Chancery Lane



The letterhead for Universal Credit & Finance Co Ltd



Half-way house for Universal Credit & Finance mail: 22 Southbourne Crescent

ICL acts
to end
speculation

ICL, the British computer company in takeover talks with Fujitsu of Japan, has quashed speculation that it had been approached by Olivetti of Italy or Bull of France, the companies that hope to thwart the Japanese takeover.

Speculation that a counter-bid might be made by either Olivetti or Bull emerged after an outcry from European competitors of Fujitsu that the takeover of ICL would further erode the computer industry in Europe. This led to claims that a European solution must be found.

STC, ICL's parent company, is negotiating with Fujitsu, which aims to take a majority interest in ICL. A deal is expected to be announced early next month.

Oil output rises

North Sea oil production rose an average of 400,000 barrels per day, about 10 per cent, in the first half of the year. Of this, production in the British sector rose 230,000 bpd. However, British offshore production fell 62,000 bpd to 1.83 million bpd in May and June, due to a decline in Brent output, James Capel's petroleum services department calculates.

THE POUND

CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar 1.8135 (+0.0048)
W German mark 2.9786 (+0.0090)
Exchange index 94.0 (+0.5)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1898.1 (+18.0)
FT-SE 100 2400.1 (+17.9)
New York Dow Jones 2961.14 (-19.06)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 32421.52 (-222.85)

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Black
Australia \$	2.43	2.27
Austria Sch	21.80	20.50
Belgium Fr	64.30	60.30
Canada \$	2.175	2.055
Denmark Kr	11.94	11.14
Finland Mk	12.29	6.88
France Fr	10.40	9.80
Germany DM	3.085	2.915
Greece Dr	336	282
Hong Kong \$	14.70	13.90
Italy Lit	1.16	1.00
Japan Yen	2675	2145
Netherlands Gld	3.475	3.285
Norway Kr	11.92	11.22
Portugal Esc	270.75	255.75
Spain Ptas	168.50	177.50
Sweden Kr	11.20	10.80
Switzerland Fr	5000	4800
Turkey Lira	1.90	1.750
USA \$	2.53	19.50
Yugoslavia Dnr		

Rates for small denomination bank only as supplied by Barclay Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.
Retail Price Index: 126.7 (June)

***** SL

C&W to profit as
East is opened up

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

EUROPEAN telecommunications manufacturers and network operators, including Cable and Wireless, are set to gain windfall profits from the opening up of East Europe's telecommunications market.

According to a survey by the British-based Telecommunications Research Centre, the East European telecommunications market is estimated to be worth \$350 billion over the next ten years, a higher value than previously thought.

The estimate underlines the extent of the gap between East and West Europe in a key sector, and indicates the timescale needed to restore East Europe's economies.

This year alone, the nine Eastern countries covered by the survey are expected to spend \$15.85 billion and this is expected to rise to an average \$24 billion in 1995.

The countries likely to move fastest are Hungary and East Germany.

In East Germany, where only one in ten households owns a telephone, West Germany's telecommunications network operator, Deutsche Bundespost Telekom, will launch a large-scale restructuring programme.

But even on East Germany's own forecasts, its tele-

phone network will not match that of West Germany by the year 2005.

The report concludes: "With East Germany unable to meet such high demand, opportunities will present themselves to Western suppliers, although the Deutsche Bundespost Telekom will undoubtedly be the major force in East Germany for two, or even three, more decades."

This may open the way for independent network operators, in particular Cable and Wireless, which runs or participates in telecommunications networks throughout the world.

The waiting list for East Germans who have applied for a telephone is now 310,000. The costs involved in modernising East Germany's telephone network is thought to amount to \$18 billion.

The Hungarian government, by contrast to East Germany, will follow the British example and privatise 49 per cent of Magyar Posta, its national telecommunications operator, next year, deregulating the industry and allowing foreign operators to participate.

Although Hungary still lags behind even East Germany, the Hungarian government

appears more eager than any to restore the network since, according to the report, "it attempts to refute the claim that half of Hungary is waiting for a telephone - the other half is waiting for a dial tone."

Hungary has plans for 500,000 digital telephones to be installed in the next four years, rising to a total of 3 million by the end of the decade.

The findings of the survey should encourage telecommunications manufacturers and network operators.

Cable and Wireless is believed to be in talks already with East European governments about participation in network operations. So are the three leading continental European suppliers, Siemens of West Germany, Alcatel of France, and Ericsson of Sweden.

Telecommunications will almost certainly be one of the first areas in East Europe to show substantial growth, since a functioning telephone network is thought to be a precondition for other industries to operate.

The report is more sceptical, however, about the prospects for the industry in the Soviet Union, and pessimistic about Romania and Albania.

Midland
may sell
Forward

By OUR CITY STAFF

MIDLAND Bank, Britain's most accident-prone clearing bank, is expected to announce next week that it has put Forward Trust Group, its credit subsidiary, on the market to try to raise about £400 million.

Battered by high interest rates, Forward Trust was the only division in the Midland Group unable to maintain 1989 banking margins. In 1989, Forward's pre-tax profits fell from £60 million in 1988 to £45 million last year. The figures are expected to be down again when Midland reveals its interim profits on August 2.

Forward Trust's main activities include asset and motor vehicle financing, personal loans and management services through Griffin Factors.

Sir Kit McMahon, the chairman of Midland, has been overhauling the bank's activities since assuming control in the mid-1980s. The most sweeping change expected, a merger with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, would change the entire profile of the bank. However, management appears bent on slimming the operations as much as possible before that occurs. Of all the high street clearers, Midland has the highest branch cost ratio.

Temps, page 27

RHM plan from Anglo

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT

ANGLO Group, the takeover vehicle of Sir James Goldsmith and Lord Rothschild, is to keep its 35 per cent stake in Sunningdale, which owns 29.9 per cent of Ranks Hovis McDougall. It will put further pressure on the food group to restructure itself or be taken over by a third party. Anglo shareholders will be told at an EGM on Wednesday.

Outside holders, owning about a quarter of Anglo, will be offered an opportunity to switch their shares into RHM.

Sunningdale, whose other main holders are also companies linked to Sir James Lord Rothschild and Kerry Packer, is showing a loss on its RHM shares, which were

bought at 400p and fell to a 1990 low of 340p on Friday.

The Anglo meeting has been called to approve the £130 million sale of Anglo Leasing, its original business, following the abandonment of the Hovis bid for BAT Industries, in which Anglo was to play the central role.

The two moves left Anglo without a mainstream business, so the listing of its shares, which touched 536p at the height of the BAT bid excitement, was suspended indefinitely last month at 173p.

The main shareholders promised proposals to give outside investors a way of realising their Anglo shares and are believed to have come

up with proposals for a three-way choice option.

They can stay put after Anglo confirms that it has not changed its mind about keeping the RHM stake and its aim of being a takeover vehicle. Alternatively, they will be able to swap their shares for RHM stock and, if so, will be given an opportunity to sell RHM shares to Anglo at the conversion price.

The main shareholders will ultimately provide any RHM shares needed for the conversion option rather than taking them from Anglo's indirect holding. Anglo will then seek further talks with the board of RHM, which has played no part in the moves.

Bruce brews a pub comeback

By DEREK HARRIS

INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT
DAVID BRUCE, who built up the Firkin pubs chain and sold it for £6.6 million two years ago, is moving back into the business, certainly with some new pubs and possibly by buying back the Firkin business.

He is launching Bertie Belcher's Brighton Brewery Company this week and with it his first new pub, the Hedgehog and Hogshead, in nearby Hove.

The Bruce penchant for no-frills pubs and breezy humour will continue. He described the Flounder and Firkin in London as "a great place worth whiting home about". With his new outlets, a mini-brewery will be at the pub and will carry this banner: "Hogshead do anything for a pint of Belcher's - there's snout better."

One of the best known Firkin beers was Dogbolder. The Brighton brews will include Hogbolder, Brighton Breezy Bitter and Prickle-tickler. Mr Bruce says of his broad humour: "You have to make it a bit of fun."

The Firkin pubs attracted a wide variety of people, he



Barrels of fun: David Bruce in his latest brewery

says, and the new chain, with its no-carpets and simple furnishings approach, is expected to do the same.

Mr Bruce is weighing up whether to repurchase the Firkin chain, now numbering

18 pubs. He sold to Midsummer Leisure which was taken over by European Leisure, which now has a "for sale" sign up on some assets, including the Firkin pubs. He said: "We are in talks. I am

curious whether to buy them back or not." There could be an element of roll-over tax relief in such a deal, given the heavy capital-gains tax paid on the original sale.

Mr Bruce says: "Otherwise we start from scratch and the aim will be a chain of about 20 pubs, mostly in resort and cathedral towns." But the next will be in Southampton.

Mr Bruce ran a highly-gear operation in the early days of the Firkin chain but this time aims to take 20-year leaseholds, which are becoming common in the industry after the last monopoly investigation. At Hove, Grand Metropolitan has agreed to a mini-brewery going into the premises and Mr Bruce expects a similar pattern for subsequent pubs.

He is being joined in the new development company, Inn Securities, by Paul Adams, formerly the accountant partner in Bruce's Brewery that is part of the Firkin chain.

Mr Bruce spent what he calls his "dunbrenin" phase of the last two years setting up and organising a charitable trust which adapted a canal boat for use by the disabled. It has been fully operational for a year.

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The sterling equivalent of your liability under a foreign currency mortgage may be increased by exchange rate movements.

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Unreliable data hampers Treasury

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

PROBLEMS with official statistics are still making it difficult for the Treasury to form an accurate picture of how the economy was performing in the late 1980s, when underestimation of its buoyancy encouraged policy errors and a resurgence in inflation.

This admission to the deteriorating quality and damaging effect of the government's macro-economic economic data in recent years is contained in the lead article of today's maiden edition of *Treasury Bulletin*, a Treasury publication that will appear three times a year, covering issues ranging from economic policy to public-service management.

The bulletin stresses that unreliable statistics were not the only source of error in understanding the economy in 1986-9. It notes that nearly all the forecasts, including the Treasury's, failed to predict the rapid growth in demand, while structural changes as a result of deregulation led to unprecedented and unpredictable shifts in personal and company sector behaviour.

The report says: "Nonetheless, the unreliability of early estimates of demand statistics contributed significantly to difficulties in reading recent economic developments and assessing prospects."

The initial Central Statistical Office estimate of annual

growth in total domestic demand in the final quarter of 1987 was 4.7 per cent, the figure used for that year's Budget. The latest revision, issued this month, puts the figure at 7.1 per cent.

Errors in component data are worse. The initial estimate for the growth rate for fixed investment was 5.2 per cent. The latest figure was 10 per cent.

The different picture provided by the various measures of gross domestic product, which obliged the Central Statistical Office to make substantial adjustments upwards to the expenditure measure, remains another concern to the Treasury, as does the inconsistency of national and financial accounts.

Different patterns in the latter have forced the office to insert big "balancing items" to square the accounts. In 1984, the balancing item in the personal sector was a deficit of £4.8 billion. By 1987 it had widened to £17.9 billion.

The bulletin says: "Unfortunately, we have no real way of discriminating between the two sets of data."

Measures announced by John Major, the chancellor, in May are aimed at enhancing the quality and scope of official data. Increased use of statutory surveys is under consideration and the statistical office's staff is being boosted by 10 per cent.

Taiwan broker closes

Taipei
ANOTHER brokerage house in Taiwan has closed after about 60 million Taiwan dollars (£1.2 million) was found to have been embezzled from clients' stocks, the Taiwan Stock Exchange said.

The exchange said that Ding Hao Securities in Kao-hsiung had asked to close after the discovery was made in the

latest campaign to check operations of brokers.

On July 11, Chao Cheun Securities, in Tai-nan, closed itself after defaulting on settlement of about 600 million Taiwan dollars. And Ten Jen Securities, a leading broker, was ordered to stop trading from July 17 after it failed to explain the loss of 540 million Taiwan dollars. (Reuters)

Gold price fall puts 27,400 jobs at risk

By COLIN CAMPBELL

A TEETERING world gold price and rapid cost increases have put the jobs of an estimated 27,400 gold miners in South Africa on the line.

Western Areas, a member of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment group, is the latest gold-mining company to threaten retrenchment, which will affect 4,400 employees.

The company is selling its 41 per cent stake in the promising South Deep project — possibly the most important known ore body in the world, it says — to raise fresh money. The stake is being sold to a new exploration company in which Western Areas shareholders will be offered one-for-one subscription rights and which will be floated on the Johannesburg exchange.

The South African gold-mining industry employed 423,886 black miners at the end of last year, according to Chamber of Mines figures, and is an integral part of the South African economy. Gold mining and employment on the mines is also a significant factor in the country's socio-political profile.

However, working costs have risen while the gold price is 33 per cent lower in real terms than in 1986.

Earlier this year, Anglo American Corporation — the country's largest mining group — said 7,800 jobs were under threat at its Free State Consolidated Gold Mines operation, representing 7 per cent of its workforce.

ERPM, an old mining operation in the Transvaal, has been forced to make 3,800 layoffs.

Gold Fields of South Africa plans to cut between 4,000 and 5,000 jobs, equivalent to 6 per cent, from its gold division. Gemcor has retrenched 3,400.

The cuts have hit every South African mining group, and a recent government commission estimated that if 13 of South Africa's most marginal mines closed over the next five years, 77,600 jobs would be lost.

New Bentalls store is just the start



Grand design: Edward Bentall, chairman, whose store opening this week is part of a bigger venture planned for 1992

BENTALLS, the store group, will open the largest general department store built in Britain since the 1930s on Wednesday, writes Wolfgang Münchau. The 200,000 sq ft venture in Kingston-upon-Thames is part of a grander design — a 100-store shopping centre to open in 1992. Bentalls

will have a 23.6 per cent stake in the development, carried out jointly with Norwich Union. Under an agreement struck with Norwich in 1988, Bentalls will be guaranteed an annual income of at least £1.65 million. Edward Bentall, the chairman, said: "It was right for us to

have done the deal at the time. There was a downturn in the economy since, but had we done the deal today, I am sure the terms would have been less favourable." The store is aimed at providing an alternative shopping centre to the West End for South Londoners.

US firms reject takeover protection

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN LOS ANGELES

Thirty four American corporations have abandoned anti-takeover devices available under state law. This follows pressure from shareholders controlling more than \$1,000 billion of investments.

While some form of anti-takeover laws are in place in almost 40 American states, Pennsylvania is home to the toughest.

Some institutions have threatened to sell the shares of any company that embraces

corporate protection. A study by the University of Washington reported that the threat of a stampede of selling depressed the share prices of about 60 Pennsylvania companies since plans for the anti-takeover devices were laid last October.

Under the new laws, corporations have until Thursday to decide whether they want to opt out of accepting the protection.

HJ Heinz, the food group, and Westinghouse, the technology group, were among 14 companies that rejected all three anti-takeover provisions of the Pennsylvania law. Twenty companies have rejected at least one provision and two have opted to move out of Pennsylvania and reincorporate in Delaware.

The fund managers are led by the California Public Employees' Pension Fund with \$60 billion worth of investments. The pension

fund argued that the new laws would support inefficient managements and make companies less responsible to shareholders.

American takeover protection affected BTR this year when the company attempted a \$1.6 billion takeover of Norton of Massachusetts.

BTR dropped its bid in the face of a higher offer, but only after state politicians had passed tougher anti-takeover protection.

Willhire sale is likely soon

WILLHIRE, Britain's second biggest privately owned vehicle hire operator, is expected to be sold soon.

Roger Williams, who founded the company 26 years ago, is in talks to sell and says he is close to a deal.

There have been other "expressions of interest" but the talks are with one prospective buyer. Mr Williams declined to say whether this was a competitor or somebody outside the industry.

Willhire operates mainly in East Anglia, with a fleet of 1,700 vehicles. Its vans, trucks and cars are largely for self-drive rental but it also has a contract-hire division.

With 16 offices and two garages, Willhire employs 240 people. Its annual turnover is £18 million.

Mr Williams said that if the sale goes through, he would probably set up a different business.

Euro market plea by CBI

The Confederation of British Industry is calling on British companies to "exploit" the European market for public procurement, worth £430 billion a year, or around 15 per cent of the EC's gross domestic product.

The market, which covers anything from computers to cars, paper clips to pillow cases, has been traditionally accessible only to local or national suppliers, but will be opened to European-wide competition in 1992.

Ethics code

The International Federation of Accountants has issued a comprehensive ethics code for accountants "worldwide". The IFA suggests this could act as a blueprint for an international business code.

Soviet exchange

A commodities exchange will open in the west Ukrainian city of Lviv next month to trade only in products made in the region, such as televisions, buses, textile goods and footwear, the news agency Postcard reported.

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Bulk chemicals expected to curb ICI profits

THE market eagerly awaits news on Thursday from Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's biggest chemicals company, which is still seen by many as a barometer for British stocks.

A big drop in profits from bulk chemicals has been predicted with margins under pressure. However, this will be offset by good performances from pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals and explosives.

Sir Denys Henderson, the chairman, surprised the market with better-than-expected first-quarter profits. Pre-tax profits for the half-year are expected to fall from £925 million to £795 million, according to Ian John at County NatWest. Market forecasts range from £780 million to £820 million.

TODAY

Interims: Buitouh, Temple Bar Investment Trust.
Finals: Black Arrow Group, Dalepak Foods, Dudley Jenkins Group, Menzies-Swain Group, MITIE Group.
Economic statistics: Balance of payments, current account and overseas trade figures (June), cyclical indicators for the UK economy (June).

TOMORROW

Reuters Holdings, the international news and financial information group headed by Sir Christopher Hogg, the chairman, is expected to show solid progress in the first half.

There should be a healthy expansion in revenue, reflecting growth in demand for the core money and foreign exchange products, although there will be some moderation as a result of sterling's strength.



Henderson: reverse in bulk chemicals forecast



Hogg: new products will contribute in second half



Peltz: profits expected to reach about £60 million



Smith: half-time earnings may drop to £50 million

THURSDAY

News is awaited on the direction of Mountleigh, the property group headed by two Americans, Nelson Peltz, the chairman, and Peter May, the joint managing director, who assumed control after acquiring Tony Clegg's 22.6 per cent interest last November.

The company is moving away from property and into other businesses. Further news is awaited on disposals. The jewel in the company's crown is Galeria Preciados, Spain's second largest chain of department stores and Mountleigh's largest single asset.

Mountleigh has reduced its exposure to the British property market, concentrating on Spain and Europe, which are said to be "booming".

Adam Murza at Smith New Court is looking for final pre-tax profits of about £60 million, against £53.3 million. Net assets are expected to be between 280p and 300p a share, against 253p.

Interims: Allied Textile Companies,

Derby Trust, Green Property, Hill & Smith Holdings, Imperial Chemical Industries, Jacobs (John J. North), Hydro, Owens Abras Group, Spire Investment Trust, Yaoman Investment Trust.
Finals: Baxley (Sidney C), Douglas (Robert M) Holdings, Dyson (J.A.), Goode Durrant, Jacques Vert, Mountleigh Group, Platinium, Smith (David S).
Economic statistics: Energy trends (May), quarterly house purchase finance statistics (second quarter).

FRIDAY

UBS Phillips & Drew expects pre-tax profits at Lex Service, the motor distributor and electronics group, to slide from £37 million to £23 million in the half-year.

Volvo Concessionaires, which accounts for about two-thirds of trading profits, is thought to have seen a 13.4 per cent fall in Volvo registrations during the first half, although the parts business has grown. Retail dealerships have suffered with the general decline of the market for new cars.

Lloyds Bank, chaired by Sir Jeremy Morse, is the first of the major clearing banks to report interim figures.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd has pencilled in pre-tax profits of £446 million, against a provision-laden £93 million last time. Most forecasts range from £435 million to £460 million. BZW is looking for an interim dividend increase to 4.5p (4.3p).

Interims: Continental Assets Trust, Greenfri Investment Co, Grogan, Jordan (Thomas), Lex Service, Lloyds Bank, Prospekt Industries, Shell Oil Co.

Finals: Applied Holographics, ATP Communications, Forminster, Independent Investment Co, Optical and Medical International, Economic statistics: Engineering sales and orders (May).

Philip Pangalos

Threat of official funding forays may boost buys

John Major, the chancellor, seemed on the point of declaring a victory over inflation in his remarks to backbench Tory MPs last week. He is said to have pointed to retail sales weakness, falling car registrations and a slow housing market as evidence. These are really signs of oncoming recessions, not necessarily of a drop in the inflation rate. While the hope remains that a subdued economy will eventually tame inflation, the latest rise in average earnings growth does nothing to feed that optimism.

The financial markets are only now waking up to how deep the trough in the economy is likely to be. There has been an inclination "to treat the problems in the retailing, property and construction sectors as the full measure of pain needed to eliminate imbalances in the economy. In fact, the problems have had a more widely depressing effect. Now that the banks are pursuing much more cautious lending policies, and this seems to be the message of the rather subdued June bank loan data, the financial pressure on the heavily-borrowed sectors seems set to intensify.

A more important factor than this, though, is likely to be the scaling back of capital investment plans as company managements take to heart the government's repeated commitments to a high sterling exchange rate.

The downswing in the investment cycle is clear in the commercial vehicle sector, often a leading indicator for the rest of capital goods spending. Cutsbacks are likely in plant and equipment and buildings expenditure over the next 18 months.

Consumer spending is also likely to slow, largely through the time-honoured channel whereby "core" inflation catches up with pay increases. Non-pay elements of personal income will be more subdued in 1991, since interest and dividend income growth will slacken.

All in all, 1991 is shaping up as a weaker year for economic growth than 1990. Perhaps a miserable 1 per cent gdp expansion after this year's 1½-1¾ per cent will be the pattern. No wonder Mrs Thatcher is beginning to speak with approval again of a 1992 general election.

Whether or not a weak economy brings down inflation, it ought to pressure real yields in the gilt-edged market to lower levels. The overall outlook for gilts, on a

two-year view, should be favourable if I am right about the economy's performance in 1991. The problem for investors, looking to put their liquidity to work in the market, is that there is a dyke and ditch to cross before gilts reach the sunny uplands.

ERM entry for sterling will test the nerves of market-makers. The general view seems to be that entry will be positive for gilts. There have, however, been plenty of cases in the past, such as the 1987 election result, which were confidently expected to boost gilts but which, in the event, disappointed. The initial response of the gilt market to ERM entry will be enthusiastic but the key question is how long it will last.

The ditch most feared by gilt investors is the resumption of official sales of stock. Deterioration in public sector finances is now so marked, even stripping out poll tax effects, that the government will probably have to sell gilts within the next 12 months.

Wishes to sustain the credibility of the funding rule. The market is probably looking at a nearer-term sales foray than that.

However, the authorities are unlikely to wish to run the risk of the 50 basis points or so rise in gilt yields that would probably accompany the resumption of official sales before the electricity sell-off is complete.

For the moment, the authorities are able to stick to their funding policy, to the Treasury's Budget forecast of a £27 billion PSDR this financial year.

This forecast need not be amended until the autumn statement is released, probably in November. Even then, there will be other avenues for the government to raise funds, such as national savings. Mr Major has emphasised the importance of encouraging personal thrift. It would be consistent with this aim to garner funds more aggressively, through national savings. Gilt funding might then be delayed well into the next calendar year.

Since ERM entry is likely to occur before gilt funding resumes, there is a strong case now for being fully invested in gilts. If later in the year, the ERM excitement fades, investors should have a chance to take their profits before fresh official supplies appear.

Stephen Lewis
UBS Phillips & Drew

Chloride discord predicted

By COLIN CAMPBELL

MAURICE Gillibrand, a dissatisfied Chloride shareholder seeking election to the board at today's annual meeting in London, says an eleven-hour attempt for unity in dealing with the group's problems has been rejected by the directors.

He had called on Chloride, the battery group, with a "working paper", drawn up after consultation with Sir John Harvey-Jones, the former chairman of ICI, in which he outlined suggestions on how best to deal with the group's "acute problems".

Chloride passed its 1990 final dividend recently and in its accounts for the year ended March wrote-off £5.6 million in relation to its ill-fated investment in Altus Corporation in America.

Chloride also provided £5.5

million for further rationalisation and reorganisation costs, and ended its 1990 financial year with an attributable profit of £700,000 compared with a previous attributable profit of £10.3 million.

Chloride's latest financial result has angered a number of shareholders, and sets the tone for a heated annual meeting.

Earlier, Dr Gillibrand had met two non-executive directors and talked with City institutions in the hope of reaching unity.

He believes the non-executive directors should be active in a supervisory role to ensure "disasters similar to those of the past do not reoccur". Dr Gillibrand worked for Chloride for 20 years and was director of research before he retired.

His four previous attempts to join the board have been defeated, twice on a show of hands and, in 1985 and last year, on a poll.

Chloride's board says his election "would not contribute to its effective working and would not be in the best interests of shareholders".

Dr Gillibrand says: "The board's opposition to my nomination as a director was made prior to my working paper being available. This sound constructive approach merited a reconsideration of the board's position and would have given us the opportunity of uniting shareholder support at today's annual meeting."

Dr Gillibrand expects to be first to arrive at the meeting "so that before the meeting other shareholders may question me on my proposals".

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مكاتب المحامين

The prize for success at Gatt talks

ECONOMIC VIEW

RODNEY LORD

Today, the trade negotiating committee of the Gatt resumes the task of trying to translate the lofty generalities of the Houston economic summit into the small print of an agreement. If there is no real progress now in Geneva, it is hard to see how the most ambitious attempt at trade liberalisation since the war can be saved from failure in Brussels in December.

Gatt-weary readers may well ask how much that would matter. The answer is that it would matter a great deal. The rapid growth in prosperity in the industrialised world since the war owes much to the post-1945 Pax Americana on free trade. Reducing the remaining barriers in the great protected fiefdoms of agriculture and some of the mature manufacturing industries would lift a burden from consumers in the industrialised countries and do more to help the developing world than any practicable amount of concessionary lending.

The challenge that faces the Gatt negotiators this week and their political masters back home

is to recognise the trade-offs that need to be made between the various strands in the Uruguay package. Everyone can find something of value in the 15 sectors that make up the package, but it cannot be broken up into smaller packages, some of which can be accepted and some rejected. Both in formal and practical terms, the package has to be accepted as a whole.

If, for instance, the EC digs in its heels on agriculture, then western Europe will lose a valuable prize in the agreement on intellectual property, which would help it to defend European inventions and copyrights from piracy. Equally, if the US refuses to compromise on textiles, it will lose the benefit of progress towards freer trade in services in which it is strong.

Central to the negotiations is agriculture, in which the compromise plan put forward by the negotiating group's chairman, Aart de Zeeuw, appears to offer

the Americans just enough for it to be acceptable if the EC is prepared to take it as the basis of negotiation. Despite qualified endorsement at Houston, the omens do not look good.

On textiles, the US is in the role of protectionist, with the powerful textile lobby pressing for controls to cover more products and more countries, rather than gradually increasing quotas under the existing multi-fibre arrangement, as the Gatt proposes.

The service sector sees the main trade blocs line up differently again. Ironically, in this case it is the US, which pressed hardest for bringing services within the scope of the Gatt, that appears at least temp-

orarily to have sabotaged negotiations by insisting on excluding major industries such as banking, air transport and shipping. The challenge for friends of free trade is to mobilise the political power of those who stand to gain against the entrenched power of the various producer lobbies for protection.

Tax tactics

The Treasury's nightmare duly turned into reality last week when Chris Patten, the environment secretary, signed away most of the scope for cuts in income tax in next year's budget in a misguided attempt to protect local authorities from the conse-

quences of their own actions. The public spending planning totals are now certain to rise, upsetting the arithmetic of the medium-term financial strategy.

Whether John Major can find anything left in his election locker, come budget day next March, depends on how big the increases in public spending are and what the economic background is by then. A rise in public spending will not necessarily eliminate all scope for cutting income tax if it is restricted to the consequences of higher-than-expected inflation.

In the medium-term financial strategy (MTFS) set out in the last budget, the government planned to return to budget balance from an estimated surplus of £7 billion in 1990-91 over two years. A surplus of £3 billion was pencilled in for next year — after providing for tax cuts of £1 billion — followed by zero in 1992-93. Higher inflation will increase spending next year, but

it will also raise revenue, so if spending increases are restricted to meeting the demands of higher inflation alone, some scope for tax cuts may remain.

However, as in previous years, the figuring in the last MTFS may look very different by next March. Judging by the recent trend in the public sector borrowing requirement, the surplus in the current year may have shrunk by then to somewhere between nil and £5 billion, instead of the planned £7 billion. The government could then argue in favour of moving more quickly to its declared eventual aim of budget balance by planning for a zero surplus next year instead of the year after. That might provide more scope for tax cuts.

All this, however, will depend on whether inflation is clearly on the decline by then. If a "tough" budget is still necessary then, the most likely solution is the time-honoured compromise of planning for the same surplus next year as the outturn for the current year. In that case, there is unlikely to be much scope for tax cuts.

TEMPUS

Soaring bad debt provision will bite into bank profits

FOLLOWING the collapse of British & Commonwealth, 9.8 per cent inflation, Nicholas Ridley's resignation and a bomb in the Stock Exchange, it is time for some really bad news — the banks' interim results. The season opens this Friday with Lloyds and closes a week later with Barclays.

Banking analysts have cut their profit forecasts at the death of each debt-laden company.

Now the Big Four are expected to set aside £1.4 billion for domestic bad debts this year, up 71 per cent.

The worst affected in the first half will be Barclays, whose chairman is John Quinlan. It has already admitted to a £100 million provision against B & C. Barclay's domestic write-offs are forecast to leap 287 per cent to an impressive £275 million. NatWest is thought to have got off lightest, with a 56 per cent rise in provisions to £225 million.

The higher write-offs are the main factor in a steep decline in underlying profitability, although the bank's bottom lines will be flattered by their Third World debt provisions last year.

The wooden spoon looks likely to go, again, to Midland, whose chairman is Sir Kit McMahon. Midland's profits may be as little as £160 million, little more than half 1989's pre-LDC provision figure.

The bad debts raise questions about the quality of the banks' management. All four bank chairmen will try hard to convince investors of the former.

This year, however, their excuses may wear thin when compared with Abbey National, which is expected to double its provisions to £15 million and still show 37 per cent profits growth to £278 million. This is more than half



Quinlan: worst affected



McMahon: wooden spoon

Bank pre-tax profits — the brokers take a stab

	Six months to end-June					
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Abbey Nat	203	259	283	278		
Barclays	580	602	745	740		700
Lloyds	93	446	435	440		449
Midland	(537)	182	190	173	186	187
NatWest	362	553	556	480	550	604

as much as Midland's pre-tax earnings, and shows just how much ground the Big Four, once undisputed champions of the financial world, have lost.

GrandMet

OVER the past few weeks, almost half the total trade that has boosted Grand Metropolitan shares has been on behalf of American buyers. Shearson, the American broking house, handled more than a quarter of turnover last week, when the shares rose to 668p.

Shearson, a long-term fan of GrandMet, still rates them stunningly cheap against comparable American food and drink groups. Analyst John Wakely says London investors focus too strongly on the domestic interests.

A cover story in *Fortune* magazine on the turnaround at Burger King raised GrandMet's profile for American investors, although a planned

New York quote has been delayed pending a ruling on the pub deal with Elders.

Two new buy recommendations from Wall Street houses focus on the benefits of the 1988 Pillsbury acquisition, which included Burger King.

Paine Webber believes that Pillsbury will allow GrandMet to capitalise on the move to convenience foods round the world and notes the share rating is much lower than similar British companies that offer American Depository Receipts such as Cadbury Schweppes and Guinness.

Crevalle says GrandMet is a food and drinks company valued as a conglomerate. A 15 per cent discount to the London market on current-year estimates, a 28 per cent discount to its own industry's average rating and a 33 per cent discount to its conservative break-up value all suggest undervaluation, it claims.

Shearson's own figures sug-

gest £925 million pre-tax profit in the year to end-September, putting the shares on a prospective rating of 10.3 times earnings, although currency considerations mean that the broker is shaving its 1990-91 figures a touch.

Multitone

MULTITONE, the maker of radio pagers, is little known on the stock market, perhaps just as well given the company's erratic performance in recent years.

Last year's encouraging full-year figures suggested the company, and perhaps even the share price, may finally be entering a period of resurgence. Pre-tax profits of £779,000, struck after £629,000 exceptional rationalisation costs, compared with a loss of £249,000.

The company is now paying a better-than-normal dividend for the first time since 1985, and a half-way payment is promised. Low margin work taken on to keep the company running is now completed and replaced by better contracts, including a near £250,000 deal with a Czech hospital.

Forecast of £2 million in pre-tax profits in the current year would put the shares on a rating of 6.5 times earnings, a little cheap if the recovery is permanent. There are further margin improvements to come through.

Looking further ahead, the chairman and family holdings control the share register, but amalgamation of the radio paging industry in Europe looks inevitable and Multitone's competitors are all part of large corporations. Its independence, therefore, will not last forever.

This is not a share for widows and orphans, given the ups and downs of the past. It might be worth a punt for those looking for a two-way bet.

Bill aims to block SeaCon bid

By JONATHAN PRYNN

THE outcome of Sea Containers' hostile £17 million takeover bid for the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company may be decided by constitutional precedent rather than shareholder interest.

Sea Containers, which launched its bid in June, already controls 42 per cent of the 160-year-old Manx ferry company. But opponents of the bid have put a bill before the Tynwald, the island's parliament, aimed at blocking the bid by restricting any shareholding to 15 per cent.

The bill was rushed through its first two readings in the Tynwald's Lower House in an hour last week. It will pass through the committee stage during the summer before entering the Upper House after the summer recess. If the bill completes its passage through the Tynwald, only a royal assent will stand between it and the statute book.

In that event, the Sea Containers camp has indicated it plans to lobby the Privy Council, which advises the monarch.

Last Friday, James Sherwood, Sea Containers' president, wrote to Miles Walker, the Manx government's chief minister, objecting to the possibility that the bill would be retrospective.

BRUSSELS NOTEBOOK

EMU split boost for Major

THE EUROPEAN Community is dangerously split over how and how quickly it should move towards full economic and monetary union, according to a report written by top officials from the EC's 12 central banks and treasuries.

EC finance ministers will discuss the paper in Brussels today. Some states want several years to converge their economies and align their inflation rates before adopting a full union, such as a joint central bank and, eventually, a single currency. Others want a faster transition, according to the document.

This will strengthen fears that some countries led by Germany, may be willing to forge ahead with their own monetary union. But it has heartened John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will try to persuade his sceptical colleagues for the first time today that the government's cautious alternative strategy for EMU is a safer bet than the Delors plan. No formal answer to Britain's "hard ec" proposal will be given, but the meeting "will enable the chancellor to get an idea of their reactions", as one British official put it.

The British plan would have the ecu artificially sustained by a new European monetary fund so as to encourage monetary discipline and perhaps gather support as an eventual replace-

ment to the 12 currencies. For this reason, it is being taken more seriously than an earlier British proposal to let the currencies compete for supremacy. But it would not impose the ecu as a single EC currency as soon as possible, and has, therefore, been seen by some other states as an attempt to stall hastier moves towards EMU.

The EC has complained to President George Bush that new American tax and anti-trust plans could discriminate against European companies.

The EC agrees that the time is ripe for more efficient tax collection in America. But it fears that the Foreign Tax Equity Act, which would let the Internal Revenue Service toughen up on tax-avoiding foreign-owned companies, could discourage European investment.

The anti-trust bill is designed to encourage joint ventures, particularly between high-technology firms, by reducing their liability to be investigated on free competition grounds. But the EC says it would only protect link-ups in which foreigners hold less than a 30 per cent stake.

PEOPLE who hurriedly sign timeshare contracts and then regret it will have seven days to reconsider under EC proposals designed to stamp out contract abuse. The move will disappoint the Office of Fair Trading, which wanted a 15-day rethink period. The EC takes up to two years.

measures will also outlaw contract clauses which let the seller duck responsibility if they do not keep their side of the deal.

The measures will also stop the seller from changing the terms of the contract without letting the buyer complain, from cutting down the guarantee period of goods bought, and from being ambiguous about the price.

JAPANESE cars cost Europeans 20 per cent more than they would if the EC dropped its import curbs, according to a report by the National Consumer Council. The conclusions will aid the Japanese as they begin negotiating the removal of national import restrictions for its cars with the European Commission.

Britain and Germany, Japan's main motor allies in Europe, want quotas to be phased out quickly, but France, Italy and Spain want EC-wide curbs on Japanese cars to remain for longer.

WEST GERMANY has suspended a controversial tax on trucks, narrowly avoiding action in the European Court of Justice. Under the tax, foreign lorries would have been charged between £300 and £3,000 for using German roads, but German trucks would have been reimbursed. The Germans are not happy, however, and intend to strike a deal with the EC. This could take up to two years.

Tell us about your compensation claims before the flood

On 3rd September, the new system of recovering benefits from compensation payments for injury or illness will be introduced.

This new system will be administered by the Compensation Recovery Unit (CRU) in Newcastle.

We're now receiving notification of compensation claims, where it seems unlikely that the claim will be settled before 3rd September.

So far, however, the notifications haven't exactly been pouring in. More of a trickle in fact.

Which means there's the distinct possibility of

them flooding in immediately before 3rd September.

So we'd like your notifications as soon as possible.

Obviously, the earlier the notification, the sooner we can respond with the necessary information to allow compensation to be paid.

Which will ease your work-load as well as ours.

The notification procedure is easy, and we will happily give advice and information on the subject.

Just phone us on 091 225 8560/8533.

In Northern Ireland phone 0232 63939.



THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Leaver raided to aid the party

KRUG, for some the finest champagne that money can buy, has been accorded yet another seal of royal approval. In a rare departure from his laboratory in Reims, where he personally mixes the *grande cuvée*, Henri Krug, one of the two brothers who now run the firm — the fifth generation of the family to do so — was invited to a garden party at Buckingham Palace last week. For it was Krug that was drunk at the wedding breakfast for both the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York. Henri, the elder of the two brothers, rounded off his day by giving a dinner party at 90 Park Lane, for the likes of Lord Alexander of Weordon, the chairman of NatWest, Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, the NM Rothschild chairman, Lord Chelms, an ex-Schroders man who now runs his family's Cadogan Estates, and the Earl of Northampton. On leaving, Chelsea — otherwise known as Lord SW3 — was overheard ordering 50 cases from Henri, at a cost of £17,500, "for everyday drinking". But clearly neither his nor Krug's cellar is as well stocked in some of the rarer vintages as that of debonair Peter Leaver, a commercial silk well-known to Alexander, and a renowned collector of Krug. He supplied some still-bubbling 1952 Krug from his own cellar for the meal. "When it comes to spending money, I have three

priorities," he said. "My children's education, holidays and then Krug."

Key worker

MICHAEL Montague, chairman of Yale & Valor, and one time chairman of the National Consumer Council, lived up to his reputation as something of a workaholic when he passed up the opportunity to celebrate three simultaneous anniversaries at the company's annual meeting in Ironmongers Hall. This year it is apparently the 150th anniversary of Yale, the 100th anniversary of Valor and also 25 years since both Montague and his company secretary, Sid Hammond, joined the company. To cap it all, last week's meeting coincided with the 50th birthday of Yale & Valor's stockbroker, the ever-popular John Houlihan, head of smaller companies at Hoare Govett. However, he, at least, managed to celebrate in true City style. "He has been dragged out of the office for a few glasses of champagne," I was told by one of his colleagues.

NatWest catch

NATIONAL Westminster Bank has further strengthened its capital markets and treasury operation, much to the angst of rival clearing bank Midland. For it has persuaded former Greenwell gits partner Martin Jaskell to leave Midland — which long ago bought Greenwell — after 14 years with the firm. "I've only had

three jobs in 25 years and I gave it a great deal of thought," says Jaskell, aged 45. Hitherto director of global treasury sales at Midland Montagu, his role at NatWest — where he is due to start on August 20 — will be expanded to cover both treasury and capital markets. Other new recruits to NatWest's capital market division are Charles Bromley, previously with Deutsche Bank, and Anne Kirmond, from Kleinwort Benson.

Warburg-ler

ANTHONY Marber, a fund manager at Mercury Asset Management, the fund management division of SG Warburg, and the nephew of gregarious charist Brian Marber, will be forsaking his City desk for the boards on Thursday, when he gives a charity recital in front of 250 pin-striped colleagues and friends at Drapers Hall. Ticket sales have already raised £6,000 for Children in Cities. Marber, aged 31, and a bass baritone, will be singing a selection of French and English songs in what will be his first solo public appearance. "I am a little nervous," he admits, adding that although he has no plans to seek a full-time stage career, "it would be wonderful to be discovered." He took up singing four years ago, submitting himself to weekly lessons, and reveals that at one point he occasionally performed in a pizza restaurant in London's West End. "But that was mostly

Elton John numbers, not opera," he says. And he has also performed in productions staged by Morley Opera, based within Morley College, the adult education college on the South Bank. Indeed, he played the lead role in its recent production of Nino Rota's *La Notte di Nerastenco*. As for his uncle, Marber reveals that he too has been known to burst into song during his City presentations and that Brian's son Patrick is a professional stand-up comic. "But when we have family reunions we certainly don't start performing," Marber says.

Economic with pay

AGAINST an average earnings increase in 1989 of 9.5 per cent, the men — and not the women — who agonise over such statistics are faring decidedly better than most. According to a survey by the Society of Business Economists — whose president is ICI chairman Sir Denis Henderson — the salaries of economists in general rose by 17 per cent and those of City economists by more than 25 per cent during the same 12-month period. Doing even better still were Government service economists, whose salaries increased by more than a third, prompting the society to conclude that the government must at last be trying to compete. But as for lady economists, the trend there continued — their salary levels actually declined.

Carol Leonard



Issued by The Department of Social Security

USM REVIEW

Australian contract gives new-look Ferrum first big deal outside Europe

FERRUM Holdings, the engineering and structural steel group, will this week announce its first major contract outside Europe. The £1.2 million deal is for a fire-proof walling system at the Goodwin oil rig in Western Australia. In another deal, the company will supply structural steel to Fuji Cannon and Shell.

Simon Miller, the chief executive, said he was "very pleased" with the deals. He said the Goodwin deal, arranged through the Mech-Tool division, is the first large contract outside its traditional market.

Gary Fries, the finance director, said Ferrum has completely changed its strategy in the past 18 months. The company has been transformed from an oil and exploration company into a broadly based engineering and structural steel group.

In the past two years, it has bought seven engineering and oil service companies and disposed of its speculative oil exploration activities. Last week, Ferrum took a controlling stake in Cleaning Technology, a service company that makes and rents underwater cleaning equipment for the oil industry. CTL, based in Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, has pioneered the development of two cleaning systems. It started trading in 1989 and recorded a loss of £23,000 in the first nine months of trading, on a turnover of £661,000. Ferrum is injecting £200,000 to fund working capital and expand its engineering and marketing activities.

By last September, Ferrum had been largely transformed into an engineering company with a strong bias towards the energy sector and a sound structural steel business in Europe. Key divisions include Romaine, a Dutch structural en-



Simon Miller: pleased with deals.

gineer. Romaine, a cornerstone of the company's business, designs and builds structural steelwork for the construction industry. The market share of structural steel against reinforced concrete is more than 80 per cent in America, about 60 per cent in Britain, and 30 per cent on the Continent. Continental Europe is expected to rise to British levels, leaving Romaine well placed to benefit. A pre-tax loss by Ferrum of £374,000 in the six months to June 1988 gave way to a modest profit of £18,000 in the same period last year. This year's interim results, due in September, are expected to show a pre-tax profit of £3 million due to benefits of acquisitions.

Jon Ashworth

Times change at Sterling

Sterling Publishing Group, which produces *Debut* and *Peacock*, is pressing ahead with a new venture which offers as much potential as *Debut*'s and has already established a niche for itself.

Marketing Director International (MDI), originally published annually, is now coming out every quarter to targeted businessmen. This is the latest step in an ambitious expansion programme by Sterling, which publishes 44 titles. MDI's second quarterly edition goes out next month. The magazine is already making a profit and has been quick to identify marketing as a growing business area in Europe.

Ronald Cohen, the chairman, says the decision to turn MDI into a quarterly, or even a bi-monthly, publication is just one way Sterling can capitalise on its asset titles. Other ways include creating European editions of American magazines and vice versa. The swing towards

international publishing means that about 70 per cent of the group's business is now based overseas.

In May, Sterling raised £12 million by way of an open offer of convertible preference shares to fund further acquisitions. Much of the issue was taken up by Warburg, Pincus Investors, an American banking group specialising in venture capital. On conversion, Warburg, Pincus could end up owning between 10 and 25 per cent of the shares.

Last month, Sterling announced pre-tax profits for the year up 50 per cent to £4.36 million. Analysts have pencilled in similar growth for the current year to end-March, with pre-tax profits expected to reach £8 million and producing 14p a share of earnings. Friday's closing price of 136p puts the company on a prospective p/e of 10.

Michael Clark

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00

THIRD MARKET

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00

GOLD

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00
1,000,000 AGS	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100	2.00

Law Report July 23 1990 Court of Appeal

Extension of time in building contracts

Rosehaugh Stanhope (Broadgate Phase 6) plc and Another v Redpath Dorman Long Ltd

Before Lord Justice Nourse, Lord Justice Stocker and Lord Justice Bingham

[Judgment June 26]

Where contractors had bona fide claims to a contractual entitlement to extensions of time to complete building works, the employers could not obtain summary judgments against them for loss and damage caused by delay until the fair and reasonable time for completion had been ascertained.

Moreover, even if the employers had been entitled to set off for sums they properly claimed entitlement to in other proceedings brought by them against the employers.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments allowing appeals by the contractors, Redpath Dorman Long Ltd, from the orders of Judge Bousfield QC in an official reference in November 1989, whereby he gave judgment under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court in favour of the employers, Rosehaugh Stanhope (Broadgate Phase 6) plc and Rosehaugh Stanhope (Broadgate Phase 7) plc, for £5.2 million and £3.1 million respectively. The contractors were given unconditional leave to defend the actions.

Mr John Blackburn, QC and Mr Andrew Goddard for the contractors; Mr John Dyson,

QC and Mr Timothy Elliott for the employers.

LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM

said that the contractors were employed to supply and erect structural steel during phases 6 and 7 of the Broadgate development under contracts with the employers. The employers had appointed a construction manager to administer and manage the works.

The employers obtained summary judgment on the basis that (i) the contractors did not complete by the contractual completion dates; (ii) that the construction manager had made bona fide estimates of the loss to the employers suffered as a result of the delay, being the sums for which summary judgments were given; and (iii) the sums so estimated were forthwith recoverable against the contractors free of any set off.

The contractors resisted that conclusion, submitting (i) that the construction manager should have extended the completion dates to and beyond the dates of actual completion; (ii) that until it was finally determined by what date the contractors should have completed, the employers could not be bound by the construction manager's estimates of the loss caused by the delay and (iii) that in any event they were entitled to set off against the employers' claims the sums claimed by them in other proceedings.

For the purposes of the Order 14 proceedings only, the employers accepted that the contractors had raised triable issues as to their entitlement to extensions of time under the contracts and that they were entitled to recover the sums claimed in other proceedings.

For the same purposes the contractors accepted that the construction manager's estimates of loss were bona fide. Both issues turned largely on the contractual terms, many of which were close to those found in the standard forms of construction contracts (JCT).

By clause 19(1) the contractors were to complete within the given periods subject to "such fair and reasonable extensions of time as the construction manager may grant in accordance with the provisions of clause 20 (Extensions of Time). The works are to be carried out diligently and in such order, manner and time as the construction manager may reasonably direct, so as to ensure completion of the works and the project as aforesaid."

By clause 19(3) a contractor in breach of clause 19(1) had "without prejudice to and pending the final ascertainment... of the loss or damage suffered... forthwith pay or allow to the [employer] such sum as the construction manager shall bona fide estimate as the amount of such loss or damage, such estimate to be binding and conclusive upon the trade contractor until such final ascertainment."

Judge Bousfield, basing himself on the scheme of clause 19 read as a whole, held that it provided that if the contractors failed to complete on time they became obliged forthwith to pay the sum estimated by the construction manager, whether or not such sum was recoverable

later on when the matter was reopened under other provisions contained in the contracts.

The question was: were the contractors in breach of any of their obligations under clause 19(1) if they did not complete within the given periods as extended by the construction manager?

The question was not an easy one and there was great force in the employers' submissions that the judge had accepted. But it could not be upheld.

The contractors could become subject to no obligation under clause 19(3) unless they were in breach of 19(1). If a breach was admitted or proved, or if the contractors could show no arguable grounds for denying a breach, clause 19(3) might be operated.

But clause 19(3) acknowledged that the periods for completion were subject to fair and reasonable extensions by the construction manager. That assumed that the construction manager had granted fair and reasonable extensions.

On occasions that might be admitted, more often it would be incontestable, or virtually so. But the two sub-clauses, read together, did not envisage that the contractors might be in breach for clause 19(3) purposes unless there was a live and arguable issue whether the construction manager had made fair and reasonable extensions of time, which, if made, would exonerate the contractors.

Clause 19(3) provided that the construction manager's bona fide estimate was binding until final ascertainment. But

there was no corresponding provision with regard to breach and it could not be argued that his ruling on the contractors' liability under clause 19(1) was binding.

The parties could not have intended that one of them be subjected to a potentially crippling obligation on a contingency.

In any event the relevant contractual provisions were ambiguous and thus the court should adopt the construction less favourable

Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money. If you win, follow the instructions on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Roche (J) Ltd	Pharmaceuticals	
2	Parsons	Engineering	
3	Lawrence (Water)	Water	
4	NSM	Engineering	
5	Cent SR	Engineering	
6	Alfred Irish	Engineering	
7	Wagon Ltd	Engineering	
8	Dele	Engineering	
9	Castings	Engineering	
10	Herring Son	Engineering	
11	Cosden	Engineering	
12	Low & Bonar	Engineering	
13	Whitman	Engineering	
14	Law (Wm)	Engineering	
15	Br Vita	Engineering	
16	Weir	Engineering	
17	Macmillan Repro	Engineering	
18	Cardi Gp	Engineering	
19	ML Hays	Engineering	
20	Beck Of Ireland	Engineering	
21	Jardine Math	Engineering	
22	Bar (AG)	Engineering	
23	Cook (Wm)	Engineering	
24	Sainsbury J (as)	Engineering	
25	Island Frozen	Engineering	
26	Forminster	Engineering	
27	First Tech	Engineering	
28	Laport (as)	Engineering	
29	Chamberlain & Hill	Engineering	
30	Cadbury-Schep (as)	Engineering	
31	Lee (Arthur)	Engineering	
32	Br Steel	Engineering	
33	Central TV	Engineering	
34	Johnstone Press	Engineering	
35	Maris Spencer (as)	Engineering	
36	Renold	Engineering	
37	AB Food (as)	Engineering	
38	Time Products	Engineering	
39	Wardle Stores Plc	Engineering	
40	EMAP	Engineering	
41	Northgate	Engineering	
42	Shell (as)	Engineering	
43	Wolsey	Engineering	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend	
Company	Dividend
1	10.00
2	10.00
3	10.00
4	10.00
5	10.00
6	10.00
7	10.00
8	10.00
9	10.00
10	10.00
11	10.00
12	10.00
13	10.00
14	10.00
15	10.00
16	10.00
17	10.00
18	10.00
19	10.00
20	10.00
21	10.00
22	10.00
23	10.00
24	10.00
25	10.00
26	10.00
27	10.00
28	10.00
29	10.00
30	10.00
31	10.00
32	10.00
33	10.00
34	10.00
35	10.00
36	10.00
37	10.00
38	10.00
39	10.00
40	10.00
41	10.00
42	10.00
43	10.00

The winner of the £8,000 Portfolio Platinum prize on Saturday was Mrs Joyce Lawrence, of Barnstaple, Devon. It included £4,000 carried over from the previous week.

Capitalisation and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end August 3. Contango day August 6. Settlement day August 13.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.
Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
1. BHP	252.00	+1.00	10.00	3.97%	12.5
2. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
3. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
4. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
5. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
6. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
7. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
8. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
9. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
10. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
11. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
12. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
13. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
14. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
15. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
16. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
17. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
18. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
19. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
20. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
21. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
22. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
23. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
24. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
25. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
26. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
27. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
28. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
29. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
30. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
31. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
32. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
33. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
34. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
35. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
36. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
37. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
38. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
39. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
40. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
41. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
42. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
43. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
44. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
45. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
46. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
47. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
48. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
49. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
50. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
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2. Anglo	144.00	+1.00	5.00	3.47%	12.5
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A bid for more than just the Olympics

Manchester and its surrounding areas have shrugged off their Victorian working-class image and are shaping for themselves a more vibrant future, which could include the hosting of the 1996 Olympic Games

The region of Greater Manchester has already written itself into the pages of historic achievement. It is where Mr Rolls met Mr Royce, where the atom was first split, where the original commercial computer flickered into life and where the world's first test-tube baby was born.

In little more than eight weeks, a meeting at the Prince Takamatsu Hotel in Tokyo will decide whether another chapter is to be added to that impressive list.

On September 18 the members of the International Olympic Committee will cast their votes for the city that will host the games of 1996. Manchester is the British candidate to stage the centenary event of the modern Olympics and is competing against Athens, Atlanta, Belgrade, Melbourne and Toronto. Although the bid is made in the name of the city, the events will be held at 15 locations throughout the North-West and north Wales, ensuring that the enormous benefits flow through the entire region.

It is estimated that a successful outcome to that Tokyo meeting will bring £2 billion of investment to the North-West, most of it within Greater Manchester, and generate up to 50,000 jobs. The six-year preparations for the games will provide a global "shop window", stimulating commercial opportunities.

By the time the decision is made, the Manchester Olympic Bid Committee, campaigning under the slogan *Driving the Dream*, will have spent £2.5 million.

Like the commercially successful Los Angeles games, financing of the Manchester event would be led by the private sector with the intention of avoiding economic loss to the local community. It is expected that the games would cost £385 million to run, but would produce a surplus of £125 million towards the £500 million

cost of building new facilities. Even if the decision is unfavourable, Bob Scott, the chairman of the city's bid committee and the driving force behind the idea, says that the nomination and campaign have had positive effects on the city and the nine other towns and districts that make up Greater Manchester and its 2.7 million population.

Mr Scott says: "It is difficult to identify specific commercial benefits at this stage. But, to me, the overwhelming benefit that has occurred is that Manchester takes itself more seriously."

On the map, the area appears as one huge conurbation: the two cities of Manchester and Salford, the six towns of Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport and Wigan and the two boroughs of Tameside and Trafford seem to congeal into one mass. They each have their own characters and strengths, yet all have struggled to cast off their once-dour, workaday images. There are multi-million-pound new

developments in offices, shopping centres and residential and industrial property.

In Manchester, cranes dominate the city skyline as part of a £2 billion programme of developments. It has long since cast off its Victorian working-class image and today is a cosmopolitan, attractive city with streets of elegant shops and a wealth of restaurants, bars and cafes. Manchester's cultural life is thriving, offering the best range of theatres outside London, the Halle Orchestra, which is based there, and the best in modern music. The Central Manchester Development Corporation is responsible for the regeneration of 470 acres of land that will expand the city centre and expects to stimulate £750 million in investment, creating 2,000 homes and shopping, leisure and office facilities during the next five years.

Developments throughout



Championing Manchester's Olympic bid: Bob Scott, chairman of the bid committee and the driving force behind the idea

A successful outcome to that Tokyo meeting will bring £2 billion of investment to the North-West

Greater Manchester include the acclaimed Salford Quays project, which is expected to have attracted about £400 million of private-sector investment and to have created 6,000 jobs by the middle of the decade, and the 3,000-acre Trafford Park, which a government development corporation wants to regenerate with £1 billion of projects to create 16,000 jobs and attract overseas companies.

Hundreds of jobs are being created by the development of a £5 million office complex for the Department of Social Security, in Wigan, a new business park in Oldham, and Rochdale's environ-

mental improvements, helped by a recently announced government grant of almost £4 million.

In the past four months, 700,000 sq ft of office space has been let to the British Council, Customs and Excise, British Telecom and Ferranti. A similar amount of space will be made available in the Manchester Ship Canal Company's Harbour City scheme to create an international business centre on Salford Quays.

The presence of Manchester airport, the 15th biggest in the world, is a boon. Last year it handled nearly 12 million passengers and a new £500 million international terminal will in-

crease capacity to 23 million. The development is expected to create 10,000 jobs at the airport and 30,000 throughout the region.

Greater Manchester was once dependent on engineering and textiles, but the region now has a more balanced economic base. Many of the world's best-known companies have a presence, including BICC, British Aerospace, Courtaulds, Ferranti, ICL, and more than 100 US companies have their British and European operations in the area.

Greater Manchester generates much of Britain's manufacturing output and, with more than 60 national and international banks,

is one of the most important financial centres outside London.

It is also particularly well-served in education. The University of Manchester, the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, the Manchester business school, Manchester polytechnic and the University of Salford form the largest higher-education campus in Europe.

A recent circular from the north-western region of the Confederation of British Industry reported that although business in the area continued to be affected by high interest rates, the extent was less than in other parts of the UK, particularly the South-East.

Business tactics pay off

GREATER Manchester Economic Development, the organisation set up 11 years ago to encourage investment and development in the region, is being closed, a victim of changing times and its own success.

According to Alan McGarvey, its managing director for the past three years, the economy of Greater Manchester has changed almost beyond recognition for the better since GMED was created. Unemployment and economic development, once the top priorities for the ten local authorities that provide the funding, no longer head the list. Instead, the councils are concentrating on social services and tackling the problems caused by reduced central government spending.

Although GMED was set up to stimulate investment in the region, it later concentrated on promoting and developing indigenous businesses as well as securing land and property to help them. It also arranged loans for companies, undertook research, started training programmes and organised trade missions.

The decision to wind down GMED was taken by the leaders of the ten councils within Greater Manchester, who cited the financial pressures of the poll tax and new legal restrictions on such organisations as the main causes of the closure.

GMED received annual funding of about £850,000 from the ten authorities and employed a staff of 30 people. An initial loan of £9 million was provided by the now-defunct Greater Manchester County Council to enable the organisation to acquire land and property and to invest in companies. Mr McGarvey says that when those assets are realised after GMED is wound up there will be a handsome profit and about £14 million will be returned to the ten local authorities.

The organisation is bowing out with many achievements to its credit. "We have had success in a number of areas, but perhaps one of the most important was that, in the late 1970s and early 1980s, we found the perceived wisdom of the day to be wanting and discovered other ways of doing this job," Mr McGarvey says. "At the time, GMED and organisations like ours were the pathfinders, but the methods we developed that were looked on as radical are now accepted as the right way to proceed. Even the private sector is copying us."

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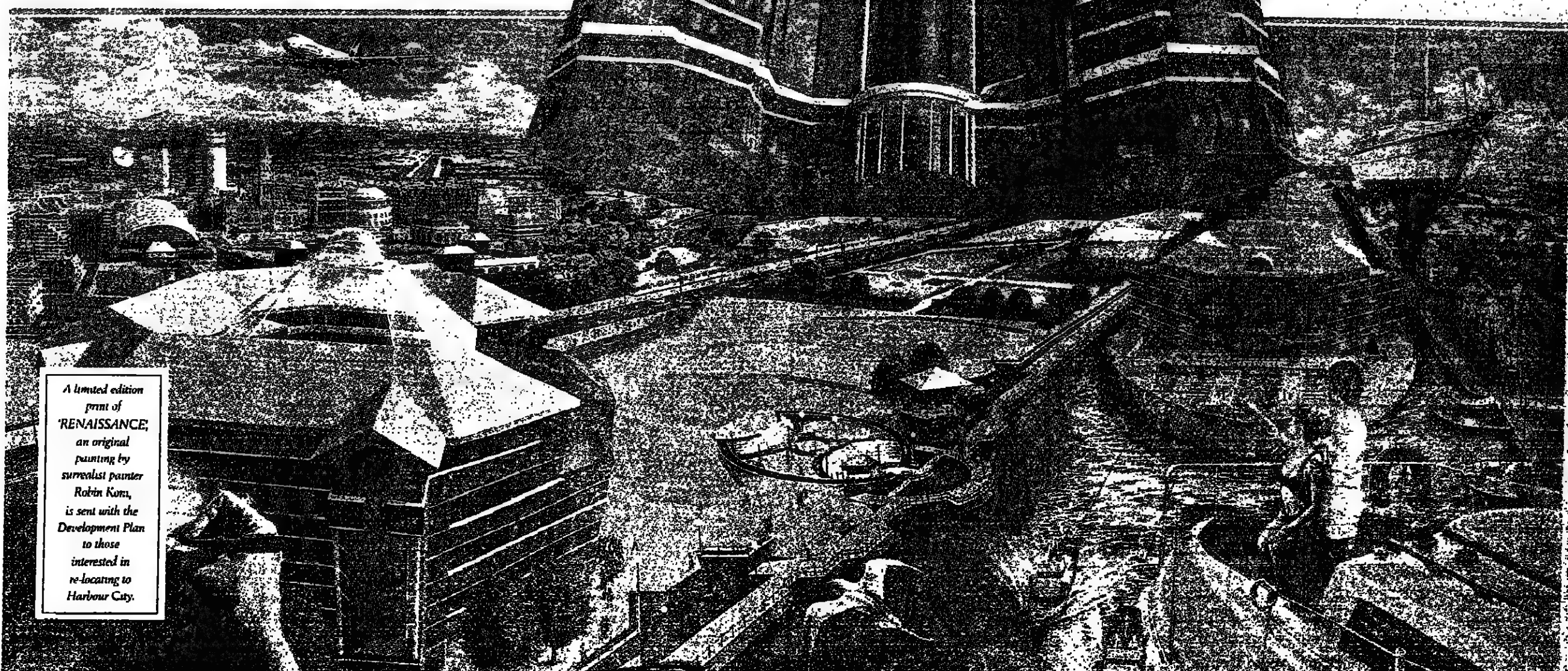
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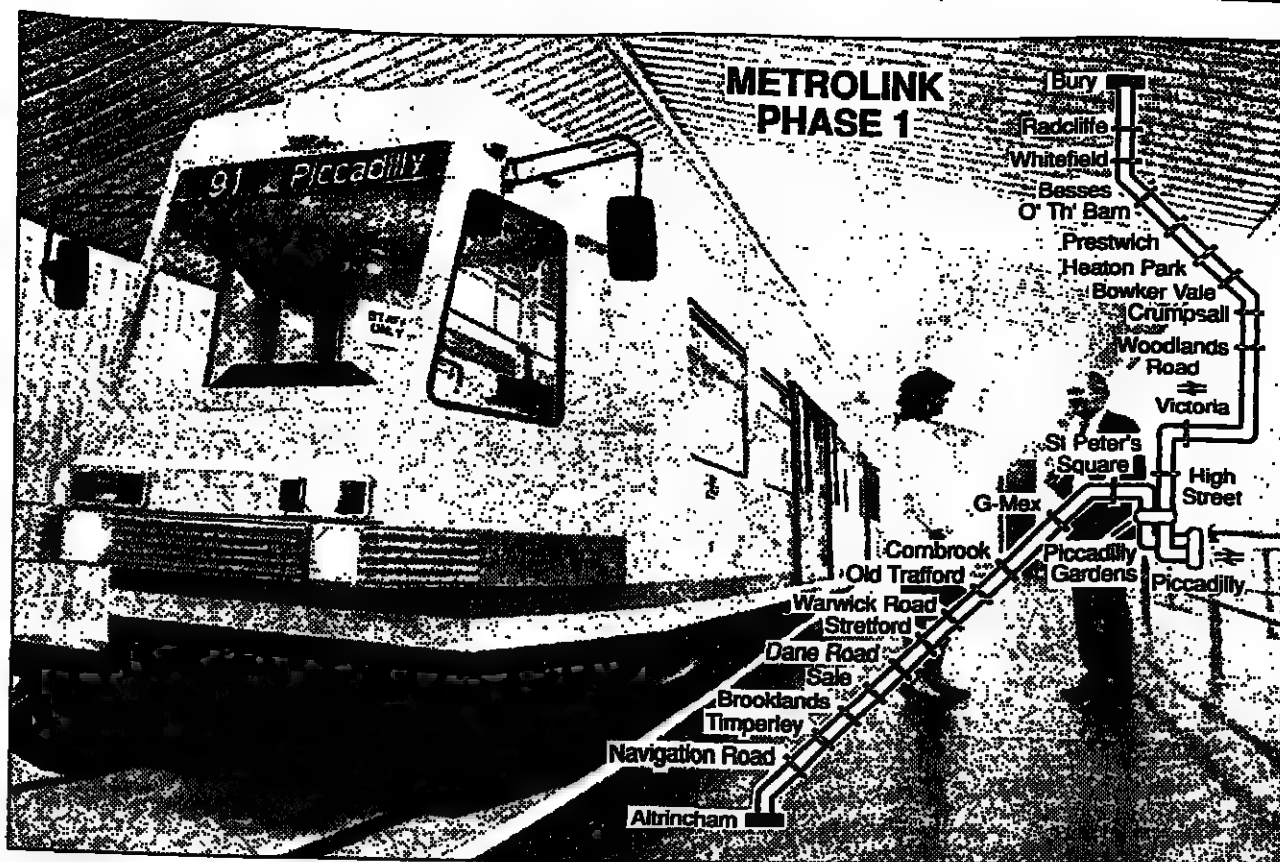
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Come down to earth



A limited edition print of 'RENAISSANCE', an original painting by surrealist painter Robin Kora, is sent with the Development Plan to those interested in re-locating to Harbour City.

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Linking north and south: prototype of the Metrolink vehicles and route for the system, due to be running by 1992

Work has started on a new light rail system that will use converted railway lines

Supertram on the track

At a time of increasing environmental and economic concerns about the use of the motor car, of choked city centres and endless traffic queues, Greater Manchester is on the way to introducing a pioneering system of transport. The system is being studied by other authorities as a possible answer to a seemingly intractable problem.

Metrolink is a light rail scheme, in which electric-powered passenger vehicles will run on converted rail lines, as well as on tracks laid along the city streets. "Supertram" is the nickname it has already acquired.

For the first time, a single contract has been placed for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the network. David Graham, director-general of the Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Executive (GMPT), says: "Profits generated from operations are expected to service at least part of the capital cost, despite unrestricted competition from private bus operators."

"Both these features ensure that the spotlight falls on Metrolink. The tradition that 'what Manchester does today the rest of the country does

tomorrow' takes on fresh significance."

Proposals to link Manchester's split-rail network by train or tram have been put forward since early this century, but Metrolink had its origins in a series of studies commissioned by the now-defunct Greater Manchester Council in 1982.

Approval in principle for phase one of the current system was given in January, 1988, by Paul Channon, the then transport secretary, with the proviso that it was designed, built, operated and maintained by the private sector, departing from the original concept of the project.

In May that year, the GMPT invited groups to register by June 30. Twelve consortiums asked to be considered as the contractor, of which eight were selected to participate in a two-stage tendering process. Last September, the GMA group,

comprising GEC, Mowlem and Amec and Greater Manchester Buses, won the £115 million contract to design and build Metrolink. An unusual element of the contract is that a separate company, GMM, formed by the same joint venture partners and GMPT, have been given a 15-year concession to operate the system.

Track-bed construction by Mowlem Civil Engineering started in April.

The city-centre works form the axis of the Metrolink system, which will eventually link Bury, in the north of Manchester, with Altrincham, in the south. It will provide a rail connection between Piccadilly and Victoria stations. In the city centre, the Metrolink supertrams will run on the tracks laid through the streets at a maximum speed of 30mph and powered from an overhead line.

The system should be running by 1992, persuading thousands of motorists to leave their vehicles at home. It is also likely to act as a spur to employment, to encourage development of unused land and improve links between British Rail's local services and InterCity trains.

When completed, Metrolink's first phase will be able to carry between 10 and 12 million passengers a year.

As well as work in Manchester city centre, developments have also started near the Bury line at Cheetham Hill to create the operations centre and depot for the supertrams. And to the south, a flying junction and underpass are being built in the Cornbrook area to carry the trams on to the Altrincham line. Once the first phase of Metrolink, with a series of new city-centre stations, is open, extensions will be introduced to the end of the century, gradually bringing the supertram to more towns within Greater Manchester, including Salford Quays, Trafford Park, Oldham, Rochdale and Didsbury.

Platforms at the new stations will have gently sloping ramps to make boarding easier for the elderly, children and disabled people.

A fight against apathy

John Hudson, the head of economic development for Bolton, remembers with clarity the moment he decided to launch an initiative to prepare local businessmen for the single European market.

The initiative followed the publication, in December, 1988, of the results of a survey commissioned by Greater Manchester Economic Development Limited into the likely impact of 1992 on businesses in the region and how companies were gearing up to meet the challenge.

The survey found that 96 per cent of the companies that responded were aware of the looming changes as a concept, but were doing little to prepare for the event. Only 10 per cent of the companies thought that it would bring increased competition and 20 per cent of small businesses said that it would be "irrelevant" as they were not interested in exports.

"The results scared us," Mr Hudson says. "I decided that we had to be the catalyst for action." Within six months, Mr Hudson and his team had called the inaugural meeting of 1992 Action Forum, a federation of economic development, training and enterprise agencies, industrial and trade organisations and interested groups. Mr Hudson's driving belief was that the implication of the single market would be felt as keenly in Bolton as in Brussels. He decided the town's resources needed marshalling to aid

The view that the single market will be felt as keenly in Bolton as in Brussels is shaping the town's preparation for 1992

local businesses. He believed that, without a co-ordinated effort, many of the town's small and medium-size businesses could become victims of the removal of trade barriers rather than beneficiaries.

Since the beginning of the last decade, Bolton, whose economy still depends largely on textiles and engineering, has done much to alleviate the worst effects of economic and industrial changes, creating new opportunities through a determined partnership between the public and private sectors.

Mr Hudson acknowledges that the Department of Trade and Industry has worked hard at raising awareness of the importance of 1992. He says, however, that what was really needed was the creation of understanding, followed by a programme of working with companies on a one-to-one basis and helping them to work out the potential impact on their businesses.

They also needed to open up their defences, be it through

new staff or premises or extra finance.

Mr Hudson says that apathy existed among many of the target businesses. Despite success in raising the profile of the issue and knitting together an effective support and advice network, that condition still applies in too many cases.

Andrew Toop, the regional director for the Confederation of British Industry in the North West, says that although major companies and financial institutions have laid their plans for 1992 and are implementing their strategy, the same cannot be said of the small businesses that supply the larger concerns.

"The CBI had a widely acclaimed series of Manchester-based 1992 conferences and, additionally, the Europe sans frontiers information packs are being well received," Mr Toop says.

"However, among suppliers to the larger companies there is a 'heads buried in the sand' attitude and a feeling that 1992 will not affect them." To try and overcome that attitude, the CBI is taking a group of North-West business people on a fact-finding mission to Brussels in autumn.

In Bolton, the 1992 Action Forum meets every six weeks and works to a document it produced, called "1992: Meeting the Challenge of the Single European Market in Bolton", which is linked to initiatives such as a European "meet the buyers" event, European language training and improvement of the European Business Information service.

However, Mr Hudson is aware that it will be the businessmen themselves who make the decisions that will dictate how their companies cope in the single market. There are opportunities but there are also dangers. An open border carries two-way traffic.

But if Bolton is not ready it will not be for a lack of trying. "Through our extensive actions we are enabling the small to medium-sized businesses to survive the shock of market integration. More companies will survive and prosper as a result of our work than would otherwise have been the case," Mr Hudson says.

One of Bolton's twin towns across the Channel is Le Mans, in France, and part of the programme of the 1992 Action Forum is to stimulate those cultural links to ensure that in the race for 1992 success, it does not stall on the starting grid.



John Hudson: catalyst

GREATER Manchester has a rich and varied arts and cultural life that satisfies a wide spectrum of tastes. There is an excellent range of theatres, libraries and art galleries, and music to cater for all tastes, from classical to pop. The city of Manchester has become a mecca for the latest teenage trends in fashion and music and the region has earned an international reputation for pop music production by independent record companies.

Arts and culture are not just a pleasant adjunct to everyday life. They have become a vital part of the local economy, generating wealth for the region and employment for thousands of people. The importance of the culture industry has been highlighted in a report by the Centre for Employment Research, at

Rich with culture

Manchester Polytechnic, published at the end of last year. It said that the industry in Greater Manchester generated a gross turnover of £343 million and provided about 10,000 jobs. To show the scale of the industry, the report compared it with the textile business in the same area, which employs 23,600 and has a turnover of £743 million.

Among the region's "stars" are the studios of the BBC and Granada Television, the Royal Exchange, Palace and Opera House theatres, the Hallé Orchestra, soon to take up residence in a new £100 million international concert hall, award-winning museums, art galleries and dance

clubs that attract youngsters from around the country.

"The culture industry provides an important source of employment and wealth for the region in an area of the economy that has expanded significantly in recent years," the report says. It adds that the arts are firmly in the mainstream of economic life in Greater Manchester.

The industry has far-reaching effects on the retail sector. Almost 100,000 people work in retail distribution in the region and the report estimates that the "non-arts" spending of arts' customers was worth £18 million to the local economy last year and generated almost 5,500 jobs.

The culture industry plays a "significant" part in attracting tourists, who made 10 million overnight stays in Greater Manchester in 1988.

In many European cities the industry has been "highly instrumental" in attracting investment and the report says that "strategies for cultural industry have gone hand-in-hand with the arts-led regeneration and enhancement of urban centres and in the creation of a sense of civic identity and pride".

The survey is the most comprehensive study undertaken into the arts and cultural industries in the Greater Manchester economy. It recommends the development of the arts as a form of investment, which could show a return, economically and in an enhanced quality of life, rather than through subsidies.

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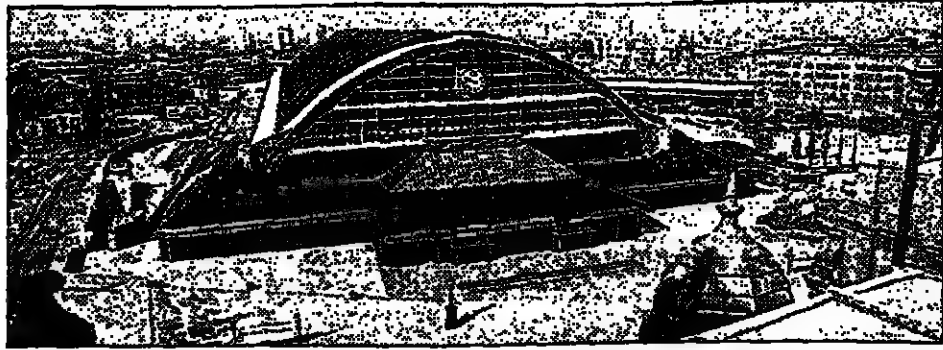
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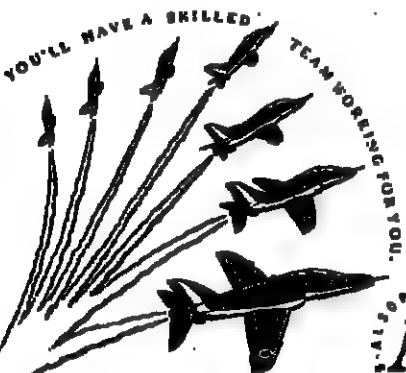
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The Central Manchester Development Corporation is achieving even its most optimistic targets

The path to regeneration

It is in the nature of things that organisations responsible for the regeneration of towns and cities make elaborate statements of intent when embarking on their campaigns. The Central Manchester Development Corporation (CMDC) perhaps went further than most with the claim that it was "building the ideal city of the future".

Today, two years after its birth, the corporation is well placed to defend its optimism. The most common sight in the 470 acres of central Manchester, which the government instructed it to regenerate, are the cranes towering over numerous construction sites.

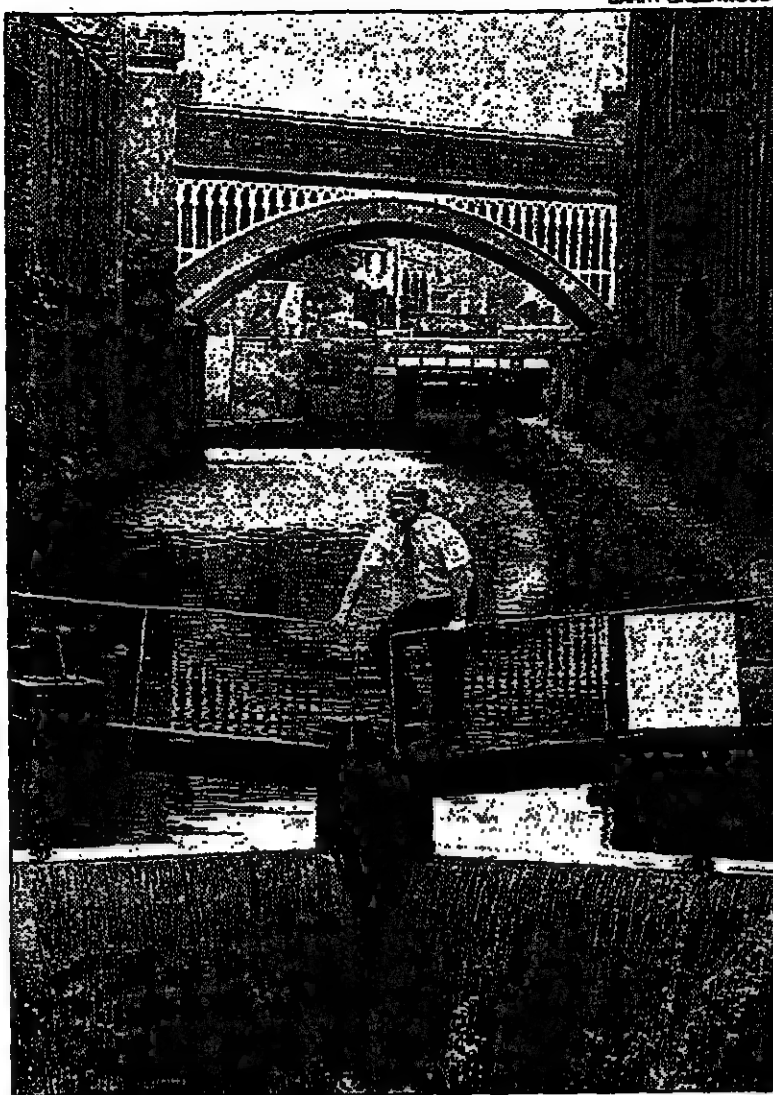
John Glesler, the chief executive of the CMDC, says that £130 million worth of development is underway, achieved with £25 million of government funds. "High interest rates are having their effects on developments nationally but, so far, it is not happening here," he says. "We already have enough schemes underway to see us through the next 12 to 18 months, when it is hoped the economic situation generally will have improved."

"There is much interest in the opportunities we are creating, not just from financial institutions here, but overseas, with the Japanese investors, the banks and life funds, who are looking to get behind developments in central Manchester. It is very encouraging because it is not a question of them trying to fund some back-door scheme, but rather that they are competing to be in on the prime developments."

The CMDC has a projected lifespan of five to seven years. In that time it will have a total budget of £80 million at its disposal. It was brought into being as one of the government's third-generation development corporations and charged with injecting new life and creating a better environment in 470 neglected acres to the south and east of Manchester's established and successful, but crowded, city centre. Shortly after its creation, it identified eight key projects and was expected to generate some £200 million in private-sector investment.

Today those figures seem modest. Mr Glesler, formerly with the environment department in Manchester, says that by the time the CMDC has run its natural lifespan it will have attracted £500 million worth of developments. About 6,000 jobs will have been created and about 2,000 new homes built in the heart of a city, which has long needed living space for people within its commercial and financial centre.

There are several imaginative housing schemes under way, such as Wimpey's Granby Village complex, a



Charged with injecting new life: John Glesler, head of the CMDC

£10 million investment that involves the conversion of three of the area's fine Victorian buildings, and the similarly priced Piccadilly Village project, by Trafford Park Estates and Moran Holdings, that will build 125 houses and flats, 15 craft studios, shops and office space on six acres of abandoned land by the Ashton Canal.

The corporation is the planning authority for central Manchester and says that it has been highly effective in that role. In the past year, 87 per cent of its planning applications were processed within eight weeks and approximately 90 per cent received approval.

Three of those projects cost about £100 million each.

Merlin Great Northern is to redevelop 11 acres of the former

Manchester Central Station site, adjacent to the G-Mex Exhibition Centre. The Great Northern Festival Market Place will provide specialty shopping, food retailing, restaurants and cafes, offices, a hotel and leisure facilities set among tree-lined boulevards and piazzas.

Beazer Special Projects has won a competition to develop three major sites close to G-Mex, including the construction of an international concert hall, which will become the new base of the Hallé Orchestra, and the refurbishment of the Free Trade Hall, its current home, into 100,000 sq ft of offices.

The Rochdale Canal Company is taking part in detailed discussions with the CMDC about the Piccadilly Harbour development on a 12.3 acre

'It is not a question of them trying to fund some back-door scheme. They are competing for prime developments'

site along a stretch of the waterway from Great Ancoats Street to Piccadilly Station. It could provide almost 500,000 sq ft of office space, a 300-bedroom luxury hotel, leisure and retail facilities as well as a marina.

The decision by the British Council to relocate from London to central Manchester, creating 1,000 jobs, also provided encouragement.

A key part of the corporation's efforts to attract new investment is its environmental improvement programme. The work involves "greening" the city streets, starting anti-litter campaigns, providing floodlighting and setting up a £2.5 million scheme to upgrade the eight miles of rivers and canals that meander through its area.

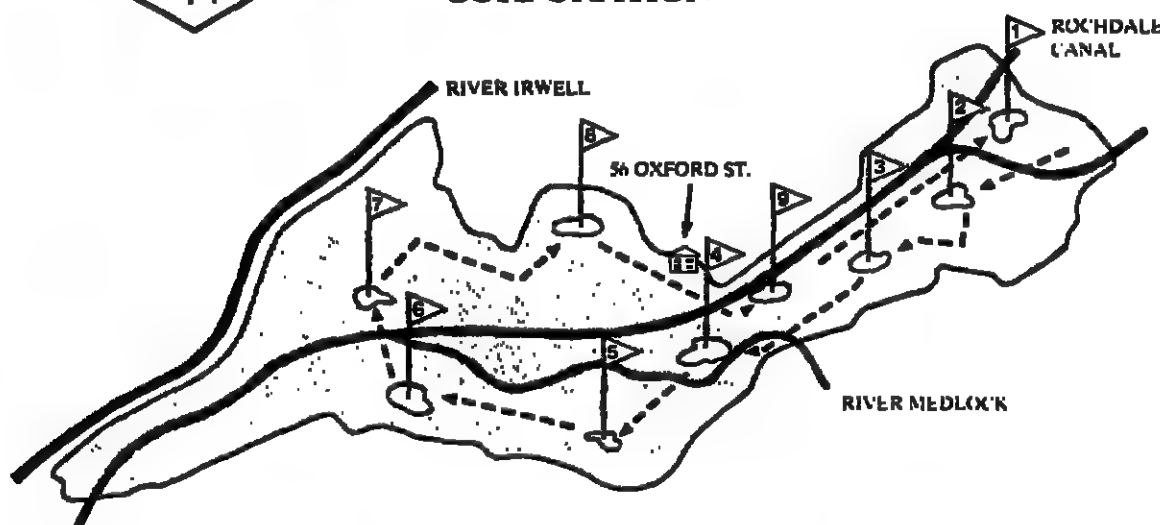
The corporation hopes the improvements to the waterways will stimulate tourist, leisure and residential development and it is paying off in the Castlefields area, the site of the hugely successful Granada Studios Tour and the award-winning Museum of Science and Industry. Among the waterside projects is a second hotel, a £25 million fashion and design centre and a mixed office and leisure complex, further enhancing the area's "arts quarter" reputation.

Central Manchester's attraction for the office market remains healthy, despite the national trend. Lambert Smith, Hampton, the Manchester consultant surveyor and valuer, reports that the highest rentals in the city are now about £15 per sq ft and there are indications that the pre-lets now being negotiated are up to £18 per sq ft. Those prices may go up to £20 per sq ft next year, according to some estimates.

Mr Glesler says a vibrant and successful central Manchester is essential to the economic health of the greater area, beyond the city boundaries. "Manchester is a city that is finding its time again. The most important thing is that the city has demonstrated to those outside that it is on the move. What we at the corporation are doing is providing the space for Manchester to capitalise on all the things that are coming together and giving it impetus."

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England continue their tour by playing as if they had not been on a rugby field before

Cooke's boys caned for succession of schoolboy howlers

From DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT, BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires XV 26
England XV 23

WINTER settled as a chill hand over the Argentine capital last week but scarcely so chilly as the feeling the England party took with them as they flew to Mendoza yesterday. Defeat at the hands of a scrappy Buenos Aires selection at Vélez Sarsfield stadium here on Saturday had left this tour, from which much was hoped, in a state of embarrassing disarray.

Against a team which comes together no more than twice a season and which was far from full strength, since over a dozen city players were with the Argentine national side training in San Juan, a game which was the taking of the day was lost by a goal, two tries and four penalty goals to two goals, two tries and a penalty, at the same ground where England were beaten by Banco Nación in their opening match.

Nor did the management mince its words afterwards. "We seem to have left our rugby brains back in England," Geoff Cooke said. "We knew we had inexperienced players but we thought our first division rugby [at home] was of a reasonable standard. But we seem to be playing as if we had hardly been on a rugby field before... we made a series of schoolboy howlers and put ourselves back under pressure."

Cooke admits that the main objective must be to win the two internationals. "If we do that we will have salvaged something from the wreckage of the first two weeks." The implication, therefore, is that development of young players is no longer the priority and the performance against Buenos Aires indicated as much. The obsession with the rolling

maul and back-row moves, understandable and productive in the first half as an initial *modus operandi*, meant that for the third match running little or nothing has been seen from the back division.

"We made far too many mistakes in the three-quarters and we were gaining far more ground in the back row," Carling, the captain, said. "It was a way of keeping the error count minimal." Yet the Carling dummied through to move the ball down the line before back row and scrum half had taken over and the anxiety already obvious among them was exacerbated when Buenos Aires exposed yawning holes in defence to run in the two late tries which clinched their victory.

There were no excuses whatsoever for England. Efraim Sklar, Argentina's leading referee, had an excellent match and had every excuse to send Ryan off the field had he been so minded. Ryan, who went into the game with every chance of ousting Skinner from the international side, was warned for punching in the first 10 minutes, and, late in the game, conceded a penalty for a high tackle which helped erase the memory of the good things he did in Tucuman last week and his high lineout capability.

There was no hint of an ability to adjust to circumstances in the Argentine side England have played has, moreover, every opponent has a far higher success ratio of making and taking scoring chances. On Saturday, Pears missed three penalties and a conversion, though to be fair he was off the field for 10 minutes to have stitches inserted in a split eyelid (in his absence Carling missed the conversion of his own try).

England led 13-7 at half-time and seemed on the verge of comfortable control. The

scrum was settled and Oliver stole a heel against the head late in the game, the lineout count was 2-1 in England's favour and control of the ball in the tight-loose was good. Carling's strength and speed (the only consistent weapon England have behind the scrum) led to a try from a scrum 10 metres out credited to Ryan, who drove over in concert with Egerton, and while Cubelli was forced over from a close-range lineout, Carling dummied through to reward a dynamic, rolling maul by his forwards.

Then, shades of Hugo Porta, three penalties by Angaut changed the complexion of the match, gave Buenos Aires a deserved lead for the first time and created all manner of neuroses among the visitors. Thompson should have scored from an overlap created by Oti but unaccountably stopped just before the line; he must have been relieved to see Egerton score from the subsequent scrum to make the score 19-16 but there was no relief for Pears when he misfielded Santiago Ezcurrea's kick ahead and the wing exultantly dotted down under his nose.

That one point advantage was erased by a try smartly taken by Heslop which was simplicity itself — the introduction of the full back and adequate handling. There was still time, though, for some lamentably inadequate tackling which allowed Laborde to break, the support to come to him and the centre himself skipped through as a dazed crowd suddenly awoke to the fact that their team might win and began to support them.

Only a handful of England players emerged with credit — Leonard once more, Oliver, Redman and Heslop — and the men of Tucuman, last Wednesday's opponents, will be gnashing their teeth. The *porteños* of the city — southern softies is probably the best translation — had won again where they, the hard men of the north, could not.

NEW ZEALAND 21
Australia 6

NEW ZEALAND proved once again they are the masters of the breakdown, while their young centre pairing of Walter Little and Craig Lennie demonstrated they will, in time, be among the world's most formidable mid-field combinations.

These facts emerged as Australia's selection and tactical victory were exposed when the All Blacks cruised to a 21-6 victory in the first Bledisloe Cup match at Lancaster Park on Saturday.

The All Blacks raced over for four tries without an Australian reply, but a further try by the All Blacks, Terry Wright's, followed. The fly-half, Grant Fox, managed only a conversion and a penalty goal from eight attempts. Had these other scoring opportunities been taken, the first of which is on Saturday, in the mean time, Tucuman have secured Stan Addicot, last season's assistant Welsh coach, before the resignation of John Ryan, to conduct a coaching clinic. Addicot and Brian Kirby, the Australian who will referee the internationals, have had a series of such clinics mapped out for them during the tour.



Losing control: Ofahenagae, of Australia, challenged by Brooke, of New Zealand

All Blacks rip apart tactical plans plotted by Australia

From a CORRESPONDENT IN CHRISTCHURCH

New Zealand 21
Australia 6

NEW ZEALAND proved once again they are the masters of the breakdown, while their young centre pairing of Walter Little and Craig Lennie demonstrated they will, in time, be among the world's most formidable mid-field combinations.

These facts emerged as Australia's selection and tactical victory were exposed when the All Blacks cruised to a 21-6 victory in the first Bledisloe Cup match at Lancaster Park on Saturday.

The All Blacks raced over for four tries without an Australian reply, but a further try by the All Blacks, Terry Wright's, followed. The fly-half, Grant Fox, managed only a conversion and a penalty goal from eight attempts. Had these other scoring opportunities been taken, the first of which is on Saturday, in the mean time, Tucuman have secured Stan Addicot, last season's assistant Welsh coach, before the resignation of John Ryan, to conduct a coaching clinic. Addicot and Brian Kirby, the Australian who will referee the internationals, have had a series of such clinics mapped out for them during the tour.

Whetton, Both Brewer and Whetton entered the match under pressure after the dropping of Wayne Shelford, but the flankers proved their worth.

The Australians made no secret they intended to centre their attack through the mid-field as they anticipated a weakness in defensive communication between Innes and Linke. But the New Zealanders vigorously repelled all of the Wallabies' intricate moves, which centred on the injection of the wing, Campese, into the line.

As a result, Australia played the match behind the advantage line and never threatened. Once this attacking strategy was blunted, the Wallabies, strangely, had no other attacking option. Despite their first-half territorial supremacy, the All Blacks led only 10-3 at half-time thanks to a late try by Innes. Fitzpatrick, the hooker, scored first in the tenth minute when the Australia wing, Willie Horne, failed to gather a loose ball on his own try-line.

Innes' try in the 11th corner two minutes before half-time, crashed after Kirwan, the wing, brushed past Campese on the right flank and the ball was spun along the line for Jones, the second-row forward, to deliver a clever pass to Innes.

Nine minutes into the second half, Crowley, the full back, sped over to score after Fox and

Innes were involved in a double mis-move move which sent Brewer into space. In the seventh minute, Fox and Innes performed a similar passing movement which saw Kirwan take the ball at high speed and sprint clear of Campese to score in the corner.

The Australians have now won only once in four tour matches and, unless they unearth a genuine open-side flanker and more attacking alternatives, the series could be heading for a 3-0 whitewash, which would be their worst series since the 1972 "Woeful Wallabies" toured New Zealand.

SCORES: New Zealand: Tries: Fitzpatrick, Innes, Crowley, Kirwan, Whetton; Penalties: Fox. Australia: Tries: Kirwan, Innes, W. Little, W. Horne, G. Fox; Conversions: W. Little, G. Fox; Goals: W. Little, G. Fox. Referee: J. W. Smith (NZ).

● Russ Thomas, New Zealand's International Rugby Football Board representative, has succeeded the late John Kennedy as the chairman of the board of directors for next year's World Cup. Sir Ewart Bell, the former Irish Rugby Union president, has become a director of the board.

TRIATHLON

Lessing is far out on his own

By IAN SWEET

IN HIS first big race in this country, the South African-born Simon Lessing blew away the opposition and won not only the White Cliffs triathlon but also booked his place in the British team for the forthcoming European championships in Linz, Austria.

Lessing, who races for the French club, St. Jean TC, which is based at Avignon, continued his winning form by putting in a show of strength that no one could live with.

He led by two minutes after the opening 1.5km swim in a choppy sea and went on to extend the gap in both the 39km bike section and final 10km run — which took place in extremely windy conditions — to win in 1hr 54min 15sec.

Unfortunately we did not see the best of Lessing's TC, which is the British International and Royal Marine, Bernie Shroobert, could match his stamina. However, the European and world championships in this extremely talented triathlete, aged 19, who has held a British passport for the past four years and wishes to race for Britain.

The two internationals, Sally Ikin and Doris Trueman, did not disappoint those who had expected the women's race to be a close thing. They battled away throughout, Ikin eventually won in 2:33.11 to guarantee herself a place in the British team.

RESULTS: Men: 1. S. Lessing, 1hr 54min 15sec; 2. T. Smith, 1:58:30; 3. B. Shroobert, 1:59:14; Women: 1. S. Ikin, 2:33.11; 2. D. Trueman, 2:34:35; 3. C. Bellingham, 2:36:44.

GOODWILL GAMES

Triple Olympic medal winner savours defeat

SEATTLE — A surprise winner and a surprise loser marked the competition on the second day of the Goodwill Games, which ended with a two-hour welcoming celebration that drew a crowd of 70,000 to Husky Stadium on Saturday (Reuter reports).

Aerial displays, tribal dancing, rock music and messages from President George Bush and President Mikhail Gorbachev, along with a keynote speech by the former President Ronald Reagan, filled the welcoming programme for the 17-day competition.

The ceremony was predictable, draped in a big production-number style that has become standard for the opening of big, multi-sport international events. Results at the King County Aquatics Centre and from the streets of Seattle were not so routine.

Janet Evans, the three-time Olympic gold medal winner, was the surprise loser of the day, failing to her future college teammate, Summer Sanders, in the 400 metres individual medley. It was the first time since 1986 that Evans had lost a 400m individual medley event at a big international meeting.

The surprise winner was Dave Mora, an added entry to the United States team for the men's marathon, who did not even wear a team jersey in the race. Mora burst past the tiring early leader, Thomas Robert Nages, of Tanzania, and beat Nikolai Tabakov, of the Soviet Union, by almost two minutes.

RESULTS FROM SEATTLE

Winners only: United States unless stated. Athletics: Men's marathon: D. Mora, 2hr 16min 49.27sec. Women's 5000m: S. Sanders, 17:05.50. Women's 10000m: S. Sanders, 35:28. Women's 20000m: S. Sanders, 1:12:15. Women's 40000m: S. Sanders, 2:24:30. Women's 80000m: S. Sanders, 4:48:45. Women's 160000m: S. Sanders, 9:37:30. Women's 320000m: S. Sanders, 19:12:15. Women's 640000m: S. Sanders, 38:24:30. Women's 1280000m: S. Sanders, 76:48:45. Women's 2560000m: S. Sanders, 153:36:30. Women's 5120000m: S. Sanders, 307:12:15. Women's 10240000m: S. Sanders, 614:24:30. Women's 20480000m: S. Sanders, 1228:48:45. Women's 40960000m: S. Sanders, 2457:36:30. Women's 81920000m: S. Sanders, 4915:12:15. Women's 163840000m: S. Sanders, 9830:24:30. Women's 327680000m: S. Sanders, 19660:48:45. Women's 655360000m: S. Sanders, 39321:36:30. Women's 1310720000m: S. Sanders, 78643:12:15. Women's 2621440000m: S. Sanders, 157286:24:30. Women's 5242880000m: S. Sanders, 314572:48:45. Women's 10485760000m: S. 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American wears the Tour de France yellow jersey in his final victory stage into Paris

LeMond can join all-time greats

From JOHN WILCOCKSON in PARIS

ALTHOUGH Greg LeMond did not take over the Tour de France yellow jersey until 24 hours before yesterday's final on the Champs Elysees, he said that his third victory in the world's most important cycling event was also his easiest.

Commenting on his different tactics this year, the 30-year-old American, from Minneapolis, said yesterday: "In past Tours, I've had a hard time in the hills, following climbers like Pedro Delgado. But this year I was climbing really well. I feel that I was superior to everyone. I dominated the mountain stages, but I was less effective in the time trials."

Ironically, it was in the 28.5-mile time trial in central France on Saturday that LeMond deprived Claudio Chiappucci of the lead he had held for the previous nine stages. The little-known Chiappucci, from Lombardy, was thrust into the limelight when he was one of four riders to gain more than 10 minutes on the main field on the very first stage, three weeks ago.

LeMond and his French-based Z team did not chase the opening break by Chiappucci because their team-mate Ronan Pensec was also a beneficiary. Bauer held the yellow jersey for nine stages through the central France week, in Northern France, until he was dispossessed by the 27-year-old Pensec on the first day in the French Alps.

At this point in the 2,114-mile race, LeMond was still nine minutes behind Chiappucci. He started to cut back the Lombard lead on

the Tour's toughest stage, to L'Alpe d'Huez, where LeMond was just out-sprinted for the stage win by Gianni Bugno, the Tour of Italy winner. But Chiappucci took the lead the next day.

After a rest day, LeMond dealt his first blow to Chiappucci. A superb tactical move by the Z team, and a perfectly timed attack by LeMond, saw the American regain almost five minutes in a 27-mile breakaway.

The next vital move by LeMond came three days later, when he made the most impressive attack of the race on the eight-mile finishing climb to Luz-Arden in the Pyrenees. LeMond again finished second on the stage. The knockout punch came four days later, when LeMond finished fifth on the extremely hilly and twisting 28.5-mile time trial near Limoges.

LeMond revealed yesterday that he had been extremely nervous in the four days prior to Saturday's time trial. He said: "I was having to take sleeping pills, but I was still waking up at 4.30 every morning."

Yesterday, in a final stage won in a mass sprint by Johan Museeuw, of Belgium, LeMond finished a comfortable 41st in the pack of 156 survivors, and so became only the sixth cyclist in history to win the Tour for a third time. Records do not really interest LeMond, but judging by his impressive showing this year, it looks as though he could go on to join Jacques Anquetil, Eddy Merckx and Bernard Hinault as a five-time Tour de France champion.



American in Paris: LeMond with his trophy and team-mates after winning the Tour de France for the third time

Dawes closest to a home medal

By PETER BRYAN

BRITAIN, having staged one of the most successful junior world championships in recent years, failed to gain a medal from either the track or road events when the week-long series ended yesterday near Middlesbrough.

Sally Dawes, aged 17, was the host nation's most consistent rider, finishing sixth in the track pursuit, ninth in the points race and yesterday sixth in the 38km road race. Under a change of rules decided this week, Dawes will be eligible for the championships again next year.

Ina-Yoko Teutenberg, of West Germany, won the road time trial to take her second gold after success in the points race, beating again her runner-up in that event, Jessica Grinton, of the United States, in a sprint finish.

Soviet riders, who had dominated last week's track titles, were edged out of the gold medal when Marco Serrhini, of Italy, raced into a lone lead 3km from the end of the men's 128km race. He finished nine seconds ahead of Igor Dzhaba with Bogdan Fink, of Yugoslavia, a further six seconds behind.

Julian Ramsbottom was an early casualty when he crashed at the end of the first lap.

Within three days of breaking the "unbeatable" British 25 miles competition record of 49 minutes 24 seconds, set by Alf Engers in 1978, by 11 seconds, Pete Longbottom, better known for his road racing talent, won his first individual national time trial title at Raglan, Gwent, yesterday.

The course, described by the organiser, Shelagh Hargreaves, as "lumpy", obviously suited the York rider when he won the 100 miles championship by four minutes in 3hr 51min 25sec.

Longbottom, a Milk Race stage winner last year and the most senior of Britain's international road race riders, had established his superiority when he went through the halfway checkpoint with three seconds lead over Gethin Butler, bronze medal winner in the recent national road championship.

Soon after the 50-mile point, Gary Dighton, the year's fastest 100-miler and favourite to take the title after finishing third last year, abandoned when four-and-a-half minutes slower than Longbottom.

On the second half, Longbottom confirmed his strength to gain time over all his challengers. Butler took the silver medal and Alan Gornall, reinstated this year as an amateur, finished third almost seven minutes behind.

RESULTS: World junior championships. Men's road race (100 miles): 1. P Longbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 3hr 51min 25sec; 2. G Butler (Norwich Wheelers), 4hr 00min 25sec; 3. A Gornall (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 07min 25sec; 4. J Ramsbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 14min 25sec; 5. J Dighton (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 21min 25sec; 6. J Gornall (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 28min 25sec; 7. J Ramsbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 35min 25sec; 8. J Dighton (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 42min 25sec; 9. J Gornall (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 49min 25sec; 10. J Ramsbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 56min 25sec.

National championships 100 miles: 1. P Longbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 3hr 51min 25sec; 2. G Butler (Norwich Wheelers), 4hr 00min 25sec; 3. A Gornall (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 07min 25sec; 4. J Ramsbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 14min 25sec; 5. J Dighton (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 21min 25sec; 6. J Gornall (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 28min 25sec; 7. J Ramsbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 35min 25sec; 8. J Dighton (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 42min 25sec; 9. J Gornall (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 49min 25sec; 10. J Ramsbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 4hr 56min 25sec.

TOUR DE FRANCE DETAILS

THIRTIETH STAGE: 183km from Paris. 1. G LeMond (USA), 2hr 54min 25sec; 2. J Museeuw (BEL), 3hr 01min 25sec; 3. J Bugno (ITA), 3hr 08min 25sec; 4. J Pensec (FRA), 3hr 15min 25sec; 5. J Bugno (ITA), 3hr 22min 25sec; 6. J Pensec (FRA), 3hr 29min 25sec; 7. J Bugno (ITA), 3hr 36min 25sec; 8. J Pensec (FRA), 3hr 43min 25sec; 9. J Bugno (ITA), 3hr 50min 25sec; 10. J Pensec (FRA), 3hr 57min 25sec.

ROWING

Larkin in record fourth win

By MIKE ROSEWELL

ROWING CORRESPONDENT

SIMON Larkin, who habitually shines in front of his home crowd at Holme Pierrepont, yesterday won the national championship sculls title for a record fourth time. Larkin trailed Guy Pooley in the first half of the race, but went through smoothly to win.

The Nottingham County lightweight coxless four won both the heavyweight and lightweight classes, shattering the course record in both. Another record fell to Claire Parker. In the women's lightweight sculls, and Niall Gardam and Jim Hartland won the men's lightweight doubles.

The Nottingham lightweight eight, with Larkin substituting at five, beat the heavyweight eights championship record by six seconds to give the county a seventh title.

Alex Lambert, of Worcester, won the sculling boat off for a prize for the best junior. Lambert stroked the winning GB junior quad.

RESULTS: Men's Eight: 1. Nottingham County 5min 38.00sec; 2. Worcester 5min 47.00sec; 3. Scottish Composite 5min 54.00sec; 4. Upper Thames 5min 57.00sec; 5. Upper Thames 6min 07.00sec; 6. Tevelly Scullers 6min 10.00sec; 7. Upper Thames 6min 11.00sec; 8. Tevelly Scullers 6min 12.00sec; 9. Upper Thames 6min 13.00sec; 10. Tevelly Scullers 6min 14.00sec.

Men's Four: 1. Nottingham County 5min 47.00sec; 2. Cambridge University 5min 57.00sec; 3. Kingston 6min 07.00sec; 4. Upper Thames 6min 10.00sec; 5. Upper Thames 6min 11.00sec; 6. Tevelly Scullers 6min 12.00sec; 7. Upper Thames 6min 13.00sec; 8. Tevelly Scullers 6min 14.00sec; 9. Upper Thames 6min 15.00sec; 10. Tevelly Scullers 6min 16.00sec.

Men's Two: 1. Nottingham County 5min 47.00sec; 2. Cambridge University 5min 57.00sec; 3. Kingston 6min 07.00sec; 4. Upper Thames 6min 10.00sec; 5. Upper Thames 6min 11.00sec; 6. Tevelly Scullers 6min 12.00sec; 7. Upper Thames 6min 13.00sec; 8. Tevelly Scullers 6min 14.00sec; 9. Upper Thames 6min 15.00sec; 10. Tevelly Scullers 6min 16.00sec.

Men's Single: 1. Nottingham County 5min 47.00sec; 2. Cambridge University 5min 57.00sec; 3. Kingston 6min 07.00sec; 4. Upper Thames 6min 10.00sec; 5. Upper Thames 6min 11.00sec; 6. Tevelly Scullers 6min 12.00sec; 7. Upper Thames 6min 13.00sec; 8. Tevelly Scullers 6min 14.00sec; 9. Upper Thames 6min 15.00sec; 10. Tevelly Scullers 6min 16.00sec.

Women's Eight: 1. Nottingham County 5min 47.00sec; 2. Cambridge University 5min 57.00sec; 3. Kingston 6min 07.00sec; 4. Upper Thames 6min 10.00sec; 5. Upper Thames 6min 11.00sec; 6. Tevelly Scullers 6min 12.00sec; 7. Upper Thames 6min 13.00sec; 8. Tevelly Scullers 6min 14.00sec; 9. Upper Thames 6min 15.00sec; 10. Tevelly Scullers 6min 16.00sec.

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BOWLS

England supremacy evident

ENGLAND won the British Isles junior women's international series at Stoke Newington yesterday, beating Wales emphatically on their way to their fourth title since the event began in 1988 (David Rhys Jones writes).

When Wales ran Scotland close on Saturday and England took the lead by only seven shots, a close finish seemed in prospect. Wales needed to beat England by 14 shots to win the title, and by five to give the honours to Scotland. Scotland therefore cheered loudly for Wales, who, thanks to a good

start by the rinks skipped by Sarah Mansbridge and Samantha Smith, were only three shots behind after five ends.

Mansbridge, from Saundersfoot, dropped three counts of five, however, on her way to a 36-18 defeat at the hands of Jenny Tunbridge, of Cambridge. Chesterton, while Louise Thomas, the indoor international, of Pontypool, conceded a six, and a five, and three fours before losing to Sally Smith, of Norfolk, 39-13.

Catherine Anton, of Peterborough, England's senior two-

wood champion, added a 25-18 victory over Smith, of Whitchurch Hospital, and Kathryn Hawes, of the City and County of Oxford, and Kathryn Caul, of Llanelli, 28-12.

RESULTS: Scotland vs Wales, 22-7. Rink scores (Scotland shots first): 1. Wales 18, 8 Smith; 2. Murdoch 28, 5 Smith; 3. Smith 18, 15-12; 4. Smith 18, 15-12; 5. Smith 18, 15-12; 6. Smith 18, 15-12; 7. Smith 18, 15-12; 8. Smith 18, 15-12; 9. Smith 18, 15-12; 10. Smith 18, 15-12.

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WEIGHTLIFTING

Top double for Davies

ANDREW DAVIES, the Commonwealth champion, from Wales, set two records in the 55kg category at the Meadowbank club, in the 100kg class. Davies snatched 157.5kg for the record. His total of 352.5kg was also a British best.

Scotland won two silver medals with the experienced Charles Revolta finishing runner-up in the 52kg category, with a total of 175kg (snatch 75kg, clean and jerk 100kg) and the former Clydebank lifter, John McEwan, now competing for South East, second in the 82.5kg event, with a total of

FOR THE RECORD

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TOUR DE FRANCE DETAILS

THIRTIETH STAGE: 183km from Paris. 1. G LeMond (USA), 2hr 54min 25sec; 2. J Museeuw (BEL), 3hr 01min 25sec; 3. J Bugno (ITA), 3hr 08min 25sec; 4. J Pensec (FRA), 3hr 15min 25sec; 5. J Bugno (ITA), 3hr 22min 25sec; 6. J Pensec (FRA), 3hr 29min 25sec; 7. J Bugno (ITA), 3hr 36min 25sec; 8. J Pensec (FRA), 3hr 43min 25sec; 9. J Bugno (ITA), 3hr 50min 25sec; 10. J Pensec (FRA), 3hr 57min 25sec.

ROWING

Larkin in record fourth win

By MIKE ROSEWELL

ROWING CORRESPONDENT

SIMON Larkin, who habitually shines in front of his home crowd at Holme Pierrepont, yesterday won the national championship sculls title for a record fourth time. Larkin trailed Guy Pooley in the first half of the race, but went through smoothly to win.

The Nottingham County lightweight coxless four won both the heavyweight and lightweight classes, shattering the course record in both. Another record fell to Claire Parker. In the women's lightweight sculls, and Niall Gardam and Jim Hartland won the men's lightweight doubles.

The Nottingham lightweight eight, with Larkin substituting at five, beat the heavyweight eights championship record by six seconds to give the county a seventh title.

Alex Lambert, of Worcester, won the sculling boat off for a prize for the best junior. Lambert stroked the winning GB junior quad.

RESULTS: Men's Eight: 1. Nottingham County 5min 38.00sec; 2. Worcester 5min 47.00sec; 3. Scottish Composite 5min 54.00sec; 4. Upper Thames 5min 57.00sec; 5. Upper Thames 6min 07.00sec; 6. Tevelly Scullers 6min 10.00sec; 7. Upper Thames 6min 11.00sec; 8. Tevelly Scullers 6min 12.00sec; 9. Upper Thames 6min 13.00sec; 10. Tevelly Scullers 6min 14.00sec.

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Women's

ATHLETICS

Backley puts the priority on training before Split

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

THE course of a world record javelin thrower does not always run smoothly. When Steve Backley and family returned home from Crystal Palace on Friday evening, after the Cambridge Harrier had regained the record from Jan Zelezny, they settled down to watch a video rerun.

The technicalities of the video recorder, however, proved more of a problem than those of the event. When setting the recorder, a tape with a broken tab had been used, preventing a record. A neighbour, who had been among the 17,000 capacity crowd was called upon but his recording had been timed to finish at 10pm shortly before Backley produced his record in an event that was running late.

"I still haven't seen it yet," Backley said yesterday. "I had the best view of anybody on Friday, so it doesn't really matter." Anyway, he had his golf to attend to. He had put down his clubs six weeks earlier when he was concerned about an elbow injury and, with an intense programme of seven competitions in three weeks, had not picked them up again.

Now that the world record was his again and unlikely to be lost this season - "The record will hold for a long time unless Steve cracks it," John Trower, his coach, said - he could get back to the fairways. "I've played twice since Friday," Backley said. Not to be picked up again, though, is the Nemeth javelin, which has an aerodynamic advantage. Backley, who normally uses a Sanvik, produced throws of 86.40 metres and 85.88; then he turned to the Nemeth, with which Zelezny, a Czechoslovak, had added eight centimetres to his

89.58m record set in Oslo six days earlier.

Using the Nemeth in competition for the first time, he threw 89.20m in the third round. In the fourth round, he became the first man over 90 metres since the International Amateur Athletic Federation introduced new javelins in 1986, at 90.98m.

It was as much a case of what the Sanvik did not do as the Nemeth did that encouraged him to switch. "I saw Zelezny throw a Sanvik in warm-up and the difference was incredible," he said. "You are talking about the Nemeth adding three metres."

Now he must go back to the Sanvik because the Nemeth will not be among the pool of javelins for the European championships in Split.

The emphasis will therefore be on training. Unless Cambridge Harriers require his services - his father, John, is team manager - Backley will compete only twice more before Split, at the AAA Championships the weekend after next and at the Zurich Grand Prix meeting on August 15. "I feel my body needs to train," he said.

Backley, aged 21, comes from a family of runners, but grew too big - 6ft 4in and 15½ stone - to stay one himself. How grateful British athletics should be now, not only to the two coaches in his life, his father and Trower, but to an unidentified official at Cambridge Harriers. Recalling his club championships of some years ago, Backley said: "I remember there was a load of old aluminium javelins and I picked one up and threw 20 metres or something. I went and asked the guy if I could have one." Whoever the guy was, he has reason to thank him. He said yes.

Wallace looking ahead to winter

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ANDREA Wallace broke her 3,000 metres personal best at Crawley yesterday, but insisted that she would not change her mind about not running in next month's European championships.

Last week, Wallace, aged 23, from Torbay, a mother of two, turned down a place in Britain's 10,000 metres team for Split because she said that she did not want to leave her children for too long.

In only the third 3,000 metres race of her career, Wallace, representing the women's Amateur Athletics Association in a triangular match against the UK women's league and Australian juniors, knocked two seconds off her previous best with a time of nine minutes five seconds.

But she has no regrets about her decision. "It doesn't bother me missing Split," she said. "I want to knock them dead next winter in the cross-country season."

One woman who does have Split on her mind is Tessa Sanderson, Britain's forgotten

javelin thrower. The former Olympic champion was an easy winner of the javelin with a best throw of 55.38m, nearly 10 metres down on the throw which won her her third Commonwealth title in Auckland earlier this year.

Sanderson, who helped popularise an event that provided Britain with its most recent world record-holder in Steve Backley last Friday, had good reason for her below par performance. The Sky Television presenter had left Scotland for Sussex, at 6am to report on the Women's Amateur Athletic Association after an assignment in Glasgow the previous day. "My legs were jiggled," Sanderson said.

Marcus Adams, the Commonwealth 200 metres champion, who has won a silver medal at the summer, won the 200 metres while representing the GRE British League in a sedate 21.2sec, his first important victory of the season.

Results, page 36

Bekele away to a flyer

TESFAYE Bekele, aged 19, an Ethiopian student in Norway, became the youngest star winner in the Thomas Cook tour of Tameside at Hyde yesterday.

His sustained effort in the 11-mile opening stage gave him a 28-second lead in Britain's only athletics tour that finishes its tenth running, after 53 miles, back in Hyde next Saturday.

Prevented from competing in the world junior cross-country championship last winter, he dismissed threats

used at the short ranges, still fails to separate them.

When the Grand Aggregate leader board is made up today, it is bound to be crowded at the top because many of the best home and Commonwealth shots have made highest possible scores each time. Although some of those scores might be well down the individual prize list, they all count alike for aggregate purposes.

RESULTS: Aster County Championships (600 yards) 1. R. Leathem (Manchester) 2. A. Lushman (Somerset) 3. J. Thompson (Somerset) 4. J. Thompson (Somerset) 5. J. Thompson (Somerset) 6. J. Thompson (Somerset) 7. J. Thompson (Somerset) 8. J. Thompson (Somerset) 9. J. Thompson (Somerset) 10. J. Thompson (Somerset) 11. J. Thompson (Somerset) 12. J. Thompson (Somerset) 13. J. Thompson (Somerset) 14. J. Thompson (Somerset) 15. J. Thompson (Somerset) 16. J. Thompson (Somerset) 17. J. Thompson (Somerset) 18. J. Thompson (Somerset) 19. J. Thompson (Somerset) 20. J. Thompson (Somerset) 21. J. Thompson (Somerset) 22. J. Thompson (Somerset) 23. J. Thompson (Somerset) 24. J. Thompson (Somerset) 25. J. Thompson (Somerset) 26. J. Thompson (Somerset) 27. J. Thompson (Somerset) 28. J. Thompson (Somerset) 29. J. Thompson (Somerset) 30. J. Thompson (Somerset) 31. J. Thompson (Somerset) 32. J. Thompson (Somerset) 33. J. Thompson (Somerset) 34. J. Thompson (Somerset) 35. J. Thompson (Somerset) 36. J. 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Dancer
gers on

Colway Dominion to cap juvenile double for Watts

By MANDARIN

BILL Watts, who has a good strike-rate at Ayr, can complete a two-year-old double at the west coast course this afternoon with Broom Isle (2.30) and Colway Dominion (3.0).

Last time out, Broom Isle ran an encouraging race despite not having a great deal of room in the final furlong when chasing home the very useful Aimaaz at York. She encounters nothing of that calibre in today's EBF Colonsay Maiden Fillies Stakes.

Colway Dominion overcame a slow start to run out the impressive winner of his only outing to date, over Newcastle's five furlongs. The extra furlong of today's Jura Nursery Handicap should not inconvenience this well-bred son of Dominion.

He looks to have more scope for improvement than his main protagonist, Martini Executive, who landed a gamble from 16-1 to 5-1 at Southwell nine days ago.

Recent runners and winners on the Scottish course can gain further success. Shaquira, who beat a competitive field of handicappers on Saturday,



John Reid: rides Lothian for Barry Hills at Bath

can follow up in the Oronsay Handicap. However, he faces a tough rival in Lustreman, who sprang a surprise when winning here on Friday.

The Gigha Handicap again brings together Aindifeilkeath and Marcroft. On Friday, Aindifeilkeath beat Marcroft by half a length but the positions may be reversed now that Marcroft meets her rival on 9th better terms.

Lothian, who forgoes his entry at Ayr in the Oronsay Handicap, is named to land the Stapleton Maiden Claiming Stakes at Bath.

Last time out, the Barry Hills-trained colt was not subjected to a hard race by his apprentice rider when finishing eighth of 24 to Treble Eight at Windsor. Prior to that performance he showed plenty of ability when fourth in the useful Golan Heights in a 15-runner maiden, also on the Berkshire course.

Today, the Top Ville colt will be reunited with John Reid who was in the saddle on his penultimate outing, and he looks to have most to fear from Sophia Gardens. She also takes a drop in class after finishing sixth on her debut in a competitive maiden won by Mull House at Chepstow last season.

Loft Boy, a winner at Sandown on Wednesday, can initiate a double for James Bethell in the Tote Computer Handicap. Lodging, a promising fourth to Adamik at Pontefract, should also be on the mark for the Chilton trainer in the Keynesham Handicap.

Peter Hudson looks to have found a good opportunity for Dancing Bride in the North Stoke Handicap. This attractive daughter of Caerleon caught the eye when down the

field in a good contest won by Kadwah at Kempton.

On her next outing, she was a little disappointing when fifth behind Mount Ida over ten furlongs on today's course but she seems sure to be suited by this longer trip.

Mohammed Moutarak, who has his string in excellent form, can take the George and John Gunn Maiden Stakes at Nottingham with Instant Desire.

Last season, the Northern Districts filly shone with plenty of promise when third of 21 to Cutting Note at Newmarket in a very good maiden event. This season she performed with promise when fifth behind Fire The Groom at Epsom.

At Windsor, the booking of Pat Eddery for Kato in the West End Final Handicap looks significant. Last time out, the filly disappointed when last of eight to Limeburn at Sandown. Her previous performance, when staying on well to be seventh to Loch Duich in a competitive Sandown Handicap, was a sound effort.

Eddery can complete a double with Shalford in the Eros Nursery.

Home team well beaten by Norwich

FROM OUR IRISH RACING CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN

SHEIKH Mohammed's Norwich cantered home well-challenged in the £15,000 EBF Ballycorus Stakes at Leopardstown on Saturday.

An off-course gamble on Twi-light Agenda, which was passed on to the track, meant that the Barry Hills-trained winner eased from 5-4 to a generous starting price of 7-4.

Twilight Agenda was beaten on the turn for home and Norwich stroked past the pace-making Talkwin to win by three lengths. Norwich is likely to return to Ireland later in the season for a group three event.

Montefiore landed a gamble from 6-1 to 5-2 favourite in the £125,000 Golden Pages EBF Handicap. His handler, John Mulhern, said: "This was certainly an overdue win both for me and the horse. I have had three runners beaten in photo finishes in the past eight years in this race."

Paul Green was on hand to see his two runners, High Pressure and Elementary, finish second and third. This was a Jersey triumph. "Green said, 'as the winner is owned by Bill O'Gorman, a neighbour of mine on the island.'"

Montefiore will now be prepared for next week's Galway Guinness Hurdle.

Tom Cooper dies, aged 63

A MINUTE'S silence was observed at Leopardstown on Saturday to mark the passing of Tom Cooper, one of the country's best-known bloodstock dealers and long-time chairman of the BBA Ireland Ltd.

Cooper, aged 63, suffered a stroke at the beginning of the week and, after appearing to pull round well, died in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Among the great horses that passed through his hands were the Derby winners, Larkspur, The Minstrel and Golden Fleece, and the Grand National winners, Team Spirit and L'Escargot.

Raider no match for Steinlen

STEINLEN took his career earnings past the \$3 million mark when defying top weight in the grade one Caesars International Handicap at Atlantic City on Saturday.

Market leader, trained by Luca Cumani, finished a creditable fourth, beaten six lengths by the winner.

Running over 1 1/4 furlongs further than he had tackled before, Marketdignation and

Lafranco Dentori were unable to match strides with the high-class Steinlen, who dominated the race from the outset.

Increasing the pressure in the straight, Steinlen, ridden by Jose Santos, set a course record of 1m 52sec, three-fifths of a second faster than Manila, the 1986 winner.

At the post, he had 3 1/4 lengths to spare over Capades, the only filly in the race, with Alwathush.

formerly trained by John Dunlop, third and Marketdignation collecting \$30,000 for his fourth placing.

Steinlen, now a seven-year-old, picked up \$300,000 for Saturday's efforts to take his total career earnings to \$3.1 million. His victories last season in races such as the Arlington Million and Breeder's Cup Mile led to him being voted Male Turf Horse of the Year.

NOTTINGHAM

Selections

By Mandarin

6.15 Irish Groom. 6.45 Front Page. 7.15 Mighty Dragon. 7.45 Down The Middle. 8.15 Instant Desire. 8.45 Dobby Wagon.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.45 Front Page. 7.15 Faillight. 7.45 Katie Valentine. 8.15 Les Syphides. 8.45 Dreams To Riches.

Going: good to firm

Draw: 51-61, low numbers best

6.15 LADDERGROSS NORTHERN REGION STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,274; 1m 50yd) (10 runners)

1-238 AUCHINCH 25 F Jordan 9-7 S Clouston 8
2-239 LA RAPPORTE 30 F M Clouston 9-5 J Lowe 10
3-240 ROBERT HUBBARD 10 F P Clouston 9-5 J Lowe 10
4-241 BELMONT 14 (V) E Wiggins 9-1 E Quast 3
5-242 CHANDLER 7 C Sneyd 9-1 A Muro 5
6-243 ROBERT HUBBARD 10 F P Clouston 9-5 J Lowe 10
7-244 ROBERT HUBBARD 10 F P Clouston 9-5 J Lowe 10
8-245 ROBERT HUBBARD 10 F P Clouston 9-5 J Lowe 10
9-246 ROBERT HUBBARD 10 F P Clouston 9-5 J Lowe 10
10-247 ROBERT HUBBARD 10 F P Clouston 9-5 J Lowe 10

7-2 Beldoray. 4-1 Irish Groom. 8-2 Auction Day. 9-1 Big Red. 10-1 L'Espresso. 11-1 L'Espresso. 12-1 L'Espresso.

6.45 RICHMOND AND BARRATT SELLING STAKES (Amateurs: 3-Y-O: £2,618; 6f) (6)

1-248 ECHO PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
2-249 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
3-250 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
4-251 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
5-252 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
6-253 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12

Evening Office Prices, 9-2 Miss Princess, 5-1 Front Page, 10-1 Caerleon, 10-1 Silver, 10-1 Silver, 10-1 Silver.

Course specialists

TRAINERS: 11 Cool, 25 others from 25 runners, 30.2% L. Current, 5 from 25, 20.2% J. Dwyer, 25 from 120, 20.2% Dwyer, 5 from 15, 15.2% J. Barry, 10 from 61, 15.4% C. Tinker, 10 from 15, 15.2% J. Barry, 10 from 61, 15.4% C. Tinker.

JOCKEYS: S. Clouston, 44 winners from 189 rides, 23.0% W. R. Santos, 24 from 158, 15.2% B. Raymond, 10 from 85, 11.9% M. Roberts, 17 from 147, 11.6% J. Carr, 3 from 28, 10.7% T. Carr, 12 from 116, 10.3%.

WINDSOR

Selections

By Mandarin

6.20 Gold City. 6.45 Arzanni. 7.10 Kilo. 7.40 10. 8.10 Shalford. 8.40 Blake's Treasure.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.45 ARZANNI (nap). 7.10 Top Of The Bill. 7.40 Dancing Breeze. 8.10 Northern Conqueror. 8.40 Aquia Noir.

Going: good to firm

Draw: 61, high numbers best

6.30 EROS MAGAZINE SELLING STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,618; 6f) (18 runners)

1-254 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
2-255 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
3-256 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
4-257 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
5-258 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
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7.15 EBF SAM AND ARTHUR STAPLES MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,545; 6f) (6)

1-260 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
2-261 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
3-262 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
4-263 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
5-264 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
6-265 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12

7.45 EAST MIDLANDS RACING CLUB CLAIMING STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,385; 6f) (6)

1-266 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
2-267 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
3-268 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
4-269 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
5-270 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
6-271 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12

8.15 GEORGE AND JOHN GUNN MAIDEN GUARANTEED SWEETSTAKES (3-Y-O: £2,060; 1m 2f) (9)

1-272 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
2-273 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
3-274 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
4-275 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
5-276 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
6-277 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12

8.45 ARTHUR CARR CUP HANDICAP (£2,595; 1m 6f) (7)

1-278 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
2-279 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
3-280 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
4-281 MISS PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12
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8.45 AR

The presence of Morris in the first Test is right and proper but the absence of a second spin bowler is wrong

A move that could reduce England's chances of victory

By ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

ENGLAND'S selectors have grasped one opportunity but allowed another to slip through their cautious fingers. John Morris's accession to the party for the first Cornhill Test match against India on Thursday is to be warmly welcomed; the absence of a second spin bowler is not.

It seems clear that England are planning to persist with the policy of playing only four specialist bowlers, a confinement which is neither sensible nor desirable against this opposition. So, while Morris's likely debut is a deserved and overdue recognition of a gifted player, having him bat at No. 6 may indirectly reduce England's chances of victory.

The one-day international in which England were twice beaten with impressive thoroughness, endorsed the notion that India's batting will not easily be dismantled once, let alone twice. These games also illustrated that India's exotic stroke-makers, so refreshing to watch, will treat moderate seam bowling on good pitches with a disdainful relish.

Gladstone Small was the most inept of England's bowlers as they failed to

England party

defend a score of 281 at Trent Bridge and as this was an extension of his lifeless efforts against New Zealand he has wisely been dropped. The West Indies tour and the overlap with the domestic season has drained Small more than anyone but England will need him, at his best, in Australia, so it must be hoped that he can rehabilitate himself with Warwickshire.

His role passes to Angus Fraser, easily the best of the seamers in both Test matches. The four-bowler plan puts a heavy load on him, which he evidently enjoys; worryingly, though, it also requires Devon Malcolm to bowl more overs than is strictly good for him. Malcolm is a shock bowler and an effective one, but he is being asked to bowl in spells of 10 or 12 overs.

Such demand is unhealthy

for Malcolm's long-term prospects and would have been relaxed by the inclusion of a left-arm spin bowler, possibly Keith Medley, but, better still, Phil Tufnell. No one has taken more than his 46 wickets this season and in turning the ball away from the Indian right-handers, on his familiar home ground at Lord's, he would surely pose a greater threat than either DeFreitas or Lewis, who both lack fodder for the Indians and, anyway, lack consistency.

In the opening match against New Zealand, DeFreitas hinted that he might at last be justifying the generous loyalty of the selectors. Since then his bowling has retreated to mediocrity and his claim to have "grown up" at Lancashire has been questioned, not least by Friday's offensive gestures to the Nottingham crowd, which brought an official reprimand after police involvement.

Lewis is already a better batsman than DeFreitas and has it in him to be a better bowler. But operating as one of only four bowlers put undue strain on him; with five in the side, he could have bowled less and batted higher, a more suitable balance for the circumstances.

FIRST-CLASS AVERAGES

Batting and fielding										Bowling									
G	A	M	N	R	H	S	W	W	W	A	M	N	R	H	S	W	W	W	W
G A Gooch	14	12	1184	215	56.18	6	2	7	1	D E Malcolm	252.2	67	808	38	22.4	0	0	0	0
A J Lamb	12	13	593	225	66.72	1	2	3	1	A R C Fraser	187	40	407	14	29.07	3.53	1	1	1
A J Smith	13	13	742	143	64.72	3	3	130	812	E E Hemmings	357.3	130	812	27	30.07	6.58	1	1	1
G E Lewis	13	20	925	122	54.41	4	5	6	5	C C Lewis	281	48	817	27	30.25	6.55	1	1	1
J E Morris	13	13	420	188	47.22	1	1	1	1	P A J DeFreitas	252.2	107	30	33.55	6.59	2	2	2	2
P A J DeFreitas	13	13	420	188	47.22	1	1	1	1	M A Atherton	249	89	729	20	30.00	6.56	1	1	1
R C Russell	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1	G A Gooch	23	10	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
A R C Fraser	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1	J E Morris	14	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0
D E Malcolm	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1										
DeFreitas not out																			

Lancashire home with ball to spare after Atherton 100

By RICHARD STREETON

COLCHESTER (Lancashire won toss; Lancashire 41pts) beat Essex by two wickets in a Lancashire League match, still wanted 27 runs from the last two overs and hard hitting by Warren Hegg and David Hughes brought victory with one ball to spare. Earlier, Lancashire had kept up with the clock through a brilliant 111 from Michael Atherton, his first hundred in the competition.

For Essex the result was a bitter disappointment after Stephenson and Waugh both hit hundreds earlier and shared a stand of 214 in 33 overs. Lancashire's success, on the other hand, confirmed their resilience under pressure and meant that their outside chance of retaining the league title was kept alive. Atherton pulled and drove freely as he hit a six and ten fours in an almost chanceless display.

Lancashire initially maintained the necessary run-rate

but were deemed to have lost touch when Farbrother, Watkinson and Waugh were out in quick succession. They still wanted 79 from ten overs with five wickets down. DeFreitas slotted a quick 18 before he was caught at mid-on. Atherton was bowled by Pringle in the 36th over as he made room to cut and Austin soon followed. Hegg, however, hammered Waugh for 14 runs from three balls in the penultimate over, leaving ten wanted from Pringle's last over.

Standards of more than 200 and two centuries in the same innings are relatively rare in the Sunday competition and the joint feat of Stephenson and Waugh was timely for Essex. A 6,000 crowd groaned in disappointment when Gooch was leg-before to Allott in the fourth over.

The jubilation Lancashire understandably showed was quickly dispelled as the two Essex batsmen settled in confidently and became more and

more positive. Waism and Austin became increasingly disgruntled as their bowling was punished. Stephenson drove forcibly, both straight and through the covers, for most of his runs. He received far more of the bowling and had faced 127 balls in the 34th over when he reached his first Sunday century. In contrast Waugh's runs came all round the wicket with a greater variety of strokes as he reached three figures from only 79 balls in the following over.

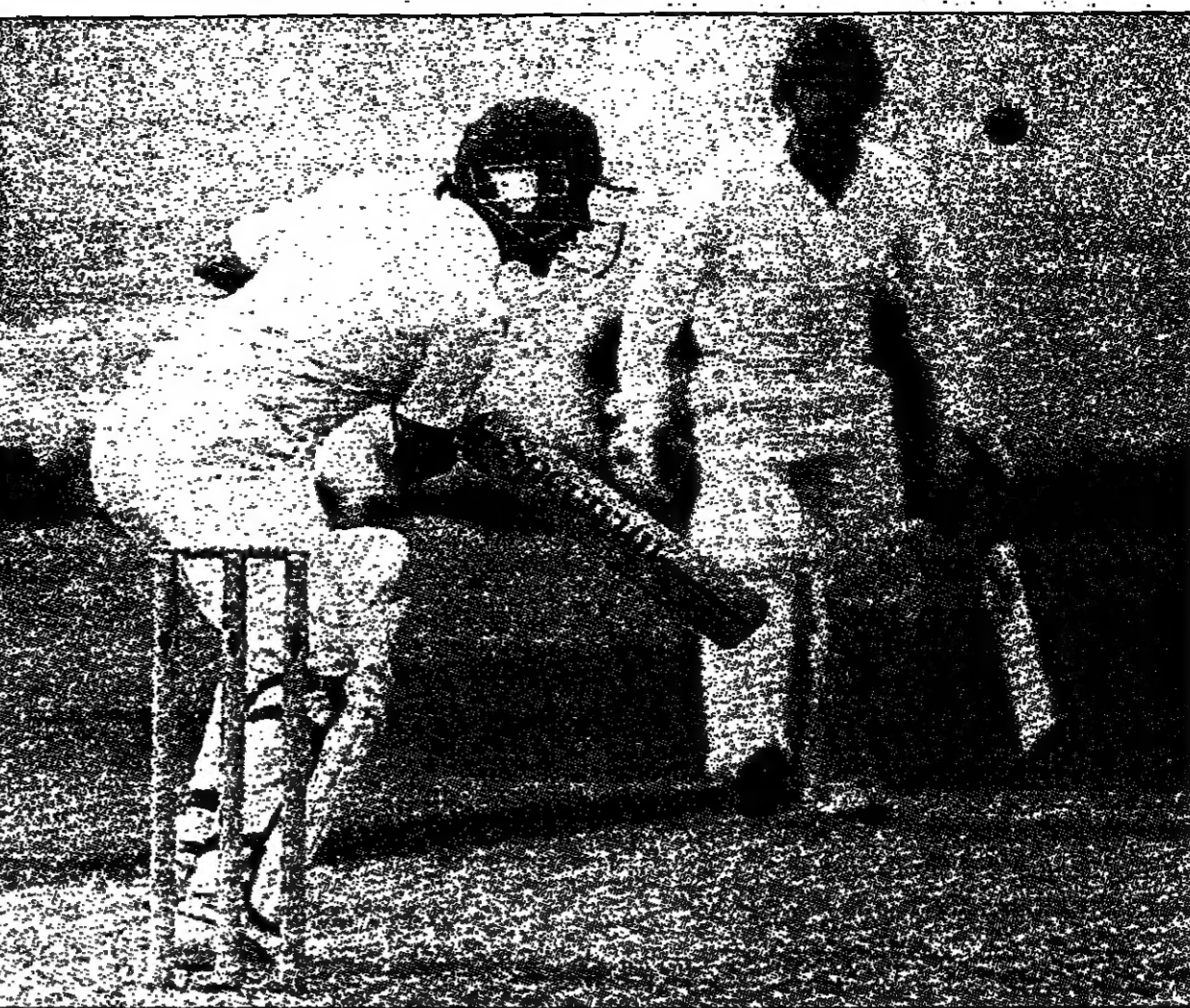
Waugh gave one definite chance at 88 when Watkinson, running backwards, was unable to hold a difficult, high catch from his own bowling. Essex passed 100 in the 23rd over and the second hundred runs in the entertaining stand came in 11 overs.

Waugh finally hit across a slower ball from DeFreitas, finishing with four five-pennies, who hit a six and six fours, was out in the 39th over when he lifted a full toss to midwicket.

Elsewhere, figures four for 11, and only Roberts and Adams reached double figures. The humiliating margin of defeat was 89 runs.

SATURDAY'S SCOREBOARDS

Britannia Assurance county championship									
Essex v Lancashire									
COLCHESTER (first day of three; Lancashire won toss; Essex with first innings wickets in hand, are 371 runs behind Lancashire)									
Lancashire: First Innings									
G D Mitchell	12	13	1184	215	56.18	6	2	7	1
A J Lamb	12	13	593	225	66.72	1	2	3	1
A J Smith	13	13	742	143	64.72	3	3	130	812
G E Lewis	13	20	925	122	54.41	4	5	6	5
J E Morris	13	13	420	188	47.22	1	1	1	1
P A J DeFreitas	13	13	420	188	47.22	1	1	1	1
R C Russell	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1
A R C Fraser	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1
D E Malcolm	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1
DeFreitas not out									
Essex: First Innings									
T S Gooch	12	13	593	225	66.72	1	2	3	1
A J Lamb	12	13	593	225	66.72	1	2	3	1
A J Smith	13	13	742	143	64.72	3	3	130	812
G E Lewis	13	20	925	122	54.41	4	5	6	5
J E Morris	13	13	420	188	47.22	1	1	1	1
P A J DeFreitas	13	13	420	188	47.22	1	1	1	1
R C Russell	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1
A R C Fraser	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1
D E Malcolm	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1
DeFreitas not out									



Eye on the ball: Phil Bainbridge, the Gloucester batsman, faces up to the Yorkshire attack on Saturday

Somerset rewrite the record books Sidebottom spoils batsmen's hopes

By IVO TENNANT

NOTtingham with having achieved the record total in 60-overs cricket this season. Somerset yesterday made the highest score in the 21-year history of the 40-overs game. They ran up 360 for three against Glamorgan at Neath, creating as they did so a bean-feast for the statisticians.

Graham Rose was enshrined again in their books. Last month Rose struck the fastest century in NatWest Trophy cricket, off 36 balls against a minor county, Devon. Now, his century off 46 balls was a Refuge Assurance record. He made 148 from 69 balls, with more sides than fours — eight as opposed to seven, in putting on 223 with Cook. Rose beat the best stand for the third wicket, that of 215 by Larkins and Williams for Northamptonshire against Worcestershire in 1982.

Glamorgan, it need hardly be added, lost, and by 220 runs, which was their heaviest defeat in this competition.

Such facts overshadowed another extraordinary match, this at Portsmouth. Hampshire made 250 for five off 38 overs against Derbyshire which, even if it may have palled by comparison with Somerset's achievements, was nonetheless an outstanding score. Robin Smith made 83, sharing a second-wicket partnership of 147 for the second wicket in 23 overs with Scott, who made 76. Gower struck a rapid unbeaten 43.

Derbyshire, it will be recalled, were looking to win this match, one they had in hand over their fellow leaders of the League, Middlesex, to go top in their own right. Yet they were bowled out for a mere 61 in just 19.1 overs.

Connor achieved his best figures, four for 11, and only Roberts and Adams reached double figures. The humiliating margin of defeat was 89 runs.

Refuge Assurance League table

Club	P	W	L	T	NR	Pts
Middlesex (2)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Derbyshire (2)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Derbyshire (1)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Kent (12)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Nottingham (4)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Hampshire (8)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Somerset (19)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Surrey (15)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Gloucester (19)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Essex (17)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Sussex (13)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Warwickshire (14)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Worcestershire (13)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Lancashire (15)	12	7	3	2	0	28
Northants (7)	12	7	3	2	0	28

were to the fore. Kent, whose challenge has faded somewhat, were beaten by five wickets — not so much by Surrey as by further excellent bowling from Waqar Younis. He took five wickets for 26 after being held back until the eighteenth over. With Thorpe making an unbeaten 69, his third half-century in this form of cricket this season, victory was relatively straightforward.

There was another century by Johnson for Nottinghamshire, this against Warwickshire. Robinson made 63. It was enough to bring about victory, if only by 10 runs.

Another century-maker was Capel, whose 115 could not prevent Northamptonshire from being beaten for the ninth time this season. No one else could muster as many as 30 and Sussex for whom Gooch made a half-century, won by 21 runs.

A record loss

Widnes rugby league club lost a record £62,000 last season, but the balance sheet does not include the sale of the forwards, Mike O'Neill, to Rochdale Hornets for £70,000 and Derek Pyke, to Oldham for £50,000.

Sidebottom spoils batsmen's hopes

By MARTIN SEARBY

CHELTONHAM (Yorkshire won toss; Yorkshire 41pts) beat Gloucestershire by seven wickets. YORKSHIRE completed their fourth successive Refuge Assurance League win to move steadily up the table with a comprehensive victory over a Gloucestershire side that never made enough runs on a good pitch and last outfield and then failed to bowl accurately enough to tie down its opponents.

The real difference between the sides was Sidebottom, who has recovered from a carilage operation and these days is playing only in one-day matches. In five appearances in this competition he has not conceded more than 30 runs and yesterday his eight-over spell for 27 proved crucial.

Wright and Athey gave Gloucestershire a sound start with 104 inside 23 overs but Athey was something of a dullard making only nine of the first 50 runs. When these two fell the innings rather wound down and never achieved more than a realistic total closer to 300.

Gloucestershire's hopes in front of a large festival crowd flickered when Metcalfe, Sal-

Sidebottom spoils batsmen's hopes

urday's century, was caught behind in the first over but Moxon, the captain, and Blakey put on 131 in 20 overs together before Moxon was most cruelly run out.

His partner drove a hard return catch that Lloyd's dropped, only for the ball to bounce onto the stumps and find Moxon out of his ground after hitting three sixes and five fours from the 54 deliveries he received.

Blakey continued to dominate and became the ninth Yorkshire batsman to make a century in Sunday League cricket with ten boundaries in 114 balls.

The game ended in a shambles as Walsh prepared to return only for the scorers to wave from their tent that the match had finally gone Yorkshire's way by virtue of a wide at the end of the 35th over.

Gloucestershire relied upon young bowlers Barnes and Bell and the latter had one of his best happy outings, conceding 36 runs from four overs and then failing to get to two shots which spooned over his head at mid-on.

SACU leave options open

By IVO TENNANT

MIKE Gating and the members of his party who toured South Africa unofficially earlier this year have been asked by the South African Cricket Union (SACU) to remain available to return to the Republic this winter, even though the chances of playing in the Currie Cup, South Africa's domestic first-class competition, remain slim.

The players may be asked to return to participate in off-the-field activities of a public relations nature. Much depends on

Sidebottom spoils batsmen's hopes

political developments. There is, though, no prospect of a second tour going ahead. Dr Alf Bacher, managing director of the SACU, said: "Our priority is to create unity in South African cricket and we are hoping that discussions with the South African Cricket Board will help us achieve this."

Bacher admitted that some of the payments for the first tour, which was terminated in February, had reached the players later than anticipated, but stressed that all the players

Sidebottom spoils batsmen's hopes

contracts would be honoured. They were originally expected to return for a second tour and will, in all probability, be paid for the first tour.

The first payments were believed to be late because of exchange control regulations as opposed to tardiness on the part of the SACU. Some players, though, remain unconvinced that they will receive no further payments. Bacher said that he would not be coming to England this summer for any discussions for fear they might be misinterpreted.

Cook puts rivals in the shade

By IVO TENNANT

OF SEVERAL exceptional innings on Saturday, none, not even an unbeaten double-century from Graeme Hick, was as telling as the one played by Ian Cook. For his 122, his sixth century of the season, came against the county making all the running in the Britannia Assurance championship.

Elsewhere, Hegg illustrated three spinners, achieved not one bowling point. For five hours they had to contend with Cook, who put on 189 with Robbuck, and emphasised that his keenness to continue playing county cricket is unabated. Shimmering heat was of no assistance to bowlers anywhere. And yet Glamorgan put Worcestershire in at Abercromby, where 162 for four before 100 were bowled: Surrey gave Kent first innings at Guildford and did not dismiss them until they had made 372. Sussex, who also won the toss, face a Northamptonshire total of 329 for four.

Anticipation of a run chase tomorrow may have helped Hick's thing to do with this. Amid this torrent of runs, Hick, who made an unbeaten 252, reached 1,000 runs for the season and became the youngest Worcestershire batsman to score 10,000 runs. He has made his last 492 runs without being dismissed.

Elsewhere, Hegg illustrated his growing stature as a wicket-keeper and batsman with an unbeaten century for Lancashire against Essex. From 362 for eight, Lancashire went on to declare on 395 for nine. Hughes, the captain, made 57, his highest championship score of the season.

Hampshire, fellow contenders for the championship, faced almost as well against Derbyshire at Taunton, where, again, the rain was largely responsible for a decent total of 307. There were runs, too, for Yorkshire — 451 of them — against Gloucestershire. Moxon and Metcalfe put on 204 for the first wicket, the county's best opening stand for four years.

Tour match

Leics v India XI

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

T J White	12	13	1184	215	56.18	6	2	7	1
J H Brierley	12	13	593	225	66.72	1	2	3	1
P A J DeFreitas	13	13	420	188	47.22	1	1	1	1
R C Russell	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1
A R C Fraser	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1
D E Malcolm	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1
DeFreitas not out									

Northants v Sussex

WELLINGBOROUGH SCHOOL (Northamptonshire won toss; Sussex 41pts) beat Northamptonshire by 21 runs

Sussex: First Innings									
G D Mitchell	12	13	1184	215	56.18	6	2	7	1
A J Lamb	12	13	593	225	66.72	1	2	3	1
A J Smith	13	13	742	143	64.72	3	3	130	812
G E Lewis	13	20	925	122	54.41	4	5	6	5
J E Morris	13	13	420	188	47.22	1	1	1	1
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DeFreitas not out									

Hampshire v Derbys

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire won toss; Derbyshire 41pts) beat Hampshire by 188 runs

Total (6 wickets, 40 overs)		231							
JJ Taylor, G Smith, AR Klemson and T Duggan		1							
ALL OUT WICKETS: 1-93, 2-135, 3-128, 4-144, 5-264.									
Derbyshire: Second Innings									
G D Mitchell 3-45-0-40, Gwyneth Jones 2-20-0-14, Evans 2-57-1-20, Mills 3-34-2.									
Extras: J D Bond and B Duggan.									
Hampshire v Derby									
PORTSMOUTH (Derbyshire last wicket by 188 runs)									
HAMPSHIRE									
J C Nicholas	10	13	1184	215	56.18	6	2	7	1
A J C Smith	10	13	593	225	66.72	1	2	3	1
A R C Fraser	10	13	742	143	64.72	3	3	130	812
D Marshall	10	13	925	122	54.41	4	5	6	5
L Smith	10	13	420	188	47.22	1	1	1	1
P A J DeFreitas	10	13	420	188	47.22	1	1	1	1
R C Russell	9	13	383	120	29.48	1	1	1	1
Extras (8 d, w)		9							
Total (5 wickets, 38 overs)		250							
Derbyshire: First Innings									
G D Mitchell 3-45-0-40, Gwyneth Jones 2-20-0-14, Evans 2-57-1-20, Mills 3-34-2.									
Extras (no bats).									
ALL OUT WICKETS: 1-14, 2-105, 3-170, 4-184.									
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SPORT

Faldo enters Cotton country

Scots warm to Englishman who plays safe

By DAVID MILLER

By MITCHELL PLATT
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

NICK Faldo won the 119th Open Championship at St Andrews yesterday and proved himself to be unquestionably the finest golfer of his generation.

The Old Course resounded to the ovation for Faldo as he walked the 354 yards of the 18th fairway in triumph, ready for his name to be engraved on the silver claret jug for the second time.

It was the most satisfying day of his outstanding career. He is the first Briton to win the most coveted prize in golf more than once since Henry Cotton. And he fulfilled his promise to himself on the eve of the championship: he wanted not only to win but to win with shots to spare, so that he could savour the atmosphere of becoming the first British player to win at the home of golf since Dick Burton in 1939.

By the time Faldo, with his Swedish caddie, Fanny Sunesson, at his side, had reached the green, he looked intoxicated by the emotion of the moment, even if the best part of his round had been a sober experience. It was certainly not the lap of honour that it might have been: Faldo's five-shot advantage at the start of the final round was eroded at one stage to two, with Payne Stewart, Ian Woosnam and Craig Parry all contenders until the home stretch found them all out.

Find Faldo out it could not. He compiled a final round of 71 to win with an 18-under-par score of 270, five shots clear of Stewart and Mark McNulty, and fuel the feeling that he is the best British golfer of all time. To draw parallels with the likes of Harry Vardon and Cotton is to enter ticklish territory, although Faldo has set standards by winning two Opens and two Masters in three years.

What is certain is that Faldo could become the first golfer in history to win the Masters, Open and US PGA Championship in one year.

It makes it all the more frustrating that the US Open escaped his grasp last month in Chicago, where the putt which slipped past the hole at the 18th might in time be hailed as the one which cost Faldo the grand slam of all four major championships in one year.

Yet to have achieved all he has already this year is evidence enough of his remarkable talent. The solitary successes of Max Faulkner (1951), Tony Jacklin (1969) and Sandy Lyle (1985) do much to explain the psychological pitfalls and physical demands of winning the Open.

Faldo won his second with a remarkable performance over four days with which he set a new 72-hole record for the



Relaxing at last: the blinkered Nick Faldo finally allows himself to celebrate after winning the Open Championship at St Andrews yesterday

Open at St Andrews and came within two shots of equalling the Championship record established by Tom Watson at Turnberry in 1977.

In effect, he won the title on Saturday, when he drew clear five shots of his rivals, as the luckless Greg Norman retreated. The last 18 holes was still an examination of nerve as well as ability, and Faldo, cool and composed, remained steadfastly resilient throughout.

For the third time in four days he took five at the Road Hole, although by then even Faldo, whose blinkered approach can be compared to that of Jack Nicklaus, had permitted himself a smile as the thought of victory finally broke his concentration.

Stewart, following four birdies in the first 12 holes, would have placed Faldo under additional pressure had he not found a bunker with an approach to the 13th. There he lost his momentum and he dropped a shot at each of the last two holes to finish in a tie for second place on 275 with McNulty, whose 65 was the best score of the day.

"There were some scary

moments," Faldo said. "I wasn't making putts and Payne was charging. He fortunately gave me breathing space and the five-footer I holed for a birdie at the 15th came at an important time."

Woosnam, too, had his chance when, with three birdies in succession from the ninth, he moved to within four shots of Faldo, but he succumbed to the 14th and dropped another shot at the Road Hole. The Welshman shared fourth place with Jodie Mudd (66), of the United States, on 276, with the Australians Ian Baker-Finch (73) and Norman (69) one stroke further adrift.



Faldo is the genuine professional, determined and dedicated. He is not prepared to rest on his laurels, and it is fascinating to consider what lies ahead for him, since it was only on the eve of this

championship that he celebrated his 33rd birthday.

His single-mindedness matches that of Cotton. He has been accused of being surly, aloof, intense, sometimes arrogant, and he has at times jeopardized his popularity by pursuing with some vigour both fame and fortune. He is simply consumed with the thought of a place in history and of people in time telling their grandchildren that they saw Nick Faldo play.

The money no longer matters, for even the first prize of £85,000 which he won yesterday, to increase his career winnings to in excess of £3

million, is loose change compared to his off-course earnings, estimated to be £5 million a year. "I could pack the garage in tomorrow and go trout fishing for the rest of my life without it affecting my lifestyle," Faldo said.

Yet it should not be forgotten that only five years ago financial security seemed only a dream. Indeed, he was locked in a nightmare as he applied himself to the task of remodelling his swing with David Leadbetter. Faldo lost his personal confrontation with Sandy Lyle to become the first British golfer to win the Open since Jacklin.

That must seem an age away now, although not as distant as when, at the age of 14, he was presented with his first half set of clubs by his parents. It was a junior set named, as chance would have it, St Andrews.

Faldo still driving higher

By MITCHELL PLATT

NICK FALDO

Born: July 18 1957, Welwyn Garden City.
Height: 6ft 3in.
Weight: 145lb.
Lives: Ascot, wife, Gill; children, Natalie and Matthew. Awarded MBE 1987.

PROFESSIONAL CAREER: 1976, Rookie of the Year 1977, Tournament victories: 1978, English Amateur championship, 1978, Colgate PGA championship, 1979, ICL tournament (South Africa), 1980, Sun Alliance PGA championship, 1981, Sun Alliance PGA championship, 1982, Haig Whisky Tournament Players Championship, 1983, Peco Rabanne French Open, Martini International, Car Care Plan International, Lawrence Batley International, Edel Swiss Open, European Masters, 1984, Car Care Plan International, Sea Pines Heritage (US), 1987, Open Championship, Peugeot Spanish Open, 1988, Volvo Masters, Peugeot French Open, 1989, US Masters, Sunbury World Match-Play championship, Volvo PGA championship, Dunhill British Masters, Peugeot French Open, 1990, US Masters, Open Championship.

happiest on the golf course not waiting around when the mind starts running wild. "Fanny Sunesson, my caddie, was great on the course.

She motivates me and she starts talking about other things so that we stay relaxed. We've made few mistakes between us and that's the key. This is the ultimate prize, the one to savour."

Faldo will not play again until the US PGA Championship which starts at Shoal Creek, Alabama, on August 9. After each of the last four holes, as the crowd of more than 40,000 pressed ever closer, Faldo raised his arms in triumph.

"It is wonderful to win here," he said afterwards. "At Muirfield I put it straight back down again - this time I am going to hold it."

He won £85,000 and became only the second player in the last 18 years to win two majors in the same calendar year.

Stewart, the biggest threat all day, bogeyed the 13th after driving into one of the trio of bunkers named the Coffins. Stewart had come within two shots of Faldo but that error put the margin back to three.

GB and Ire unless stated

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WOULD you have done it any differently? With a lead of five shots overnight, Nick Faldo, the Masters champion, played it safe for his second major of the year. He, and the crowd, had enjoyed the glory of the first three days. The final day was one for common sense.

It was not a day, as Greg Norman had been suggesting for himself on Friday night, all too fatefully, to get out there and go for it the next day. We know what happened to Norman on Saturday. Faldo set out to play the percentages, not to be extravagant. Few do it so well. He may come to be regarded, by those better qualified to do so than I, as Britain's foremost golfer since Cotton.

A famous former British Open champion from overseas was saying to me a couple of days ago that he still thinks of Faldo as a mean competitor. But that seems to me unfair, given Faldo's sustained effort to change his image. Now, a huge Scots crowd warmed to him all the way round the course. They understood his mood well enough. They would have loved him to slaughter the course again, but they recognised his tactics, and respected him all the more for it.

The applause as he marched down the first fairway was a true sporting welcome, a recognition of what he had done to the rest of the field over the first three days, and the cheers rose to a crescendo when he birdied from three feet to go 18 under. By the time he came to the legendary Road Hole, now 19 under, the acclaim was one of huge respect: sustained clapping rather than raucous cheering, by Scots for an Englishman.

He temporarily disappointed them. Suddenly, caution had crept over his shoulder and down into his hands. Having played safe with his second, securely situated clear of the road bunkers, he was left with a long uphill downhill putt. His first stroke was exceedingly short, he was short again on the second: only the fourth time he had dropped a stroke in four days.

It will be said he was never pushed, that victory was a formality: but one hole out in front Payne Stewart, the dymixer's testing board, was pushing him, and as Faldo missed a birdie at the 12th by inches, Stewart had closed to within two strokes. Baker-Finch was pushing

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J M Carrazes (Sp), 72, 70, 75, 75

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Venglos comes on highest recommendations

CHRIS MOORE on Aston Villa signing a foreign coach

an iron fist inside a velvet glove. He comes first on the highest recommendations and I am absolutely delighted we've got him.

"From our point of view, we are looking a little further ahead than the end of our noses, because in 1992 there is going to be freedom of contract for players on the Continent without the present restrictions.

"We believe clubs will be able to field up to three foreign players, so it must be a step in the right direction to bring in someone with Jozef's technical background and vast knowledge of the game abroad."

Ellis revealed that Bobby Robson, the former England manager, and his assistant, Don Howe, had both given Venglos "glowing references". Ellis said: "They were among his pupils at FIFA coaching seminars, and they highly recommended him."

During two spells as the Czechoslovakia manager, Venglos had a record 76 internationals. He took them to the World Cup finals in Spain in 1982 - where they lost to England - and this summer in Italy, where they reached the quarter-

finals before losing 1-0 to a penalty against the eventual winners, West Germany. He also led Czechoslovakia to first and third places in the 1976 and 1980 European championships.

During his career as a midfield player, he had 11 years with Slovan Bratislava, winning three league championships and three cup medals. Venglos, who speaks four languages, was manager of the Portuguese club, Sporting Lisbon between 1983 and 1984. He has also coached the Australian and Malaysian national teams.

He said at Villa Park on Saturday: "It's a great privilege for me to be coming to Aston Villa because I have always held a very high regard for English football. I have been following English football for many years. I had experience as a player against English clubs many times and I know that football here is not only a sport but some part of religion."

"I feel good about working in England with your excellent players. They are tough professionals with great determination and sporting feelings."

Venglos added: "I'm particularly excited at the prospect of us playing the Czechoslovakian club, Banik Ostrava, in the first round of the



Venglos: doctor in charge

Uefa Cup. Of course, I know the club well and am looking forward to a very interesting tie."

The first leg of the Villa-Ostrava match is at Villa Park on September 19. That, along with Manchester United's entry into the Cup Winners' Cup, marks the return of English clubs to European competition for the first time since the Heysel disaster of 1985.

Venglos said: "It's been like having bread with no butter without the English clubs in Europe for the

last five years, and it will be to the benefit of all countries taking part now that they're back."

Villa have already acquired a visa for Venglos, who plans to move in on August 1, and they are awaiting confirmation from the Department of Employment over the granting of a work permit. Ellis anticipates no problems.

Venglos will be retaining the same Villa backroom coaching staff installed by Taylor, and he has requested a meeting with the new England manager, Venglos said: "I understand he's offered to help me in any way he can and I will be taking up that offer. I know that Graham Taylor and his staff did an excellent job for Aston Villa, and I see no reason to change anything. It's more important for me to adapt myself to the conditions here."

Venglos will be one of three foreigners in charge of a Football League team: the others are Osvaldo Ardiles, an Argentinian, at Swindon Town, and Danny Bergara, a Uruguayan, at Stockport County.

Jan Stejskal, the £600,000-rated Czechoslovakian World Cup goalkeeper, is set to join Queen's Park Rangers from Sparta Prague.



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